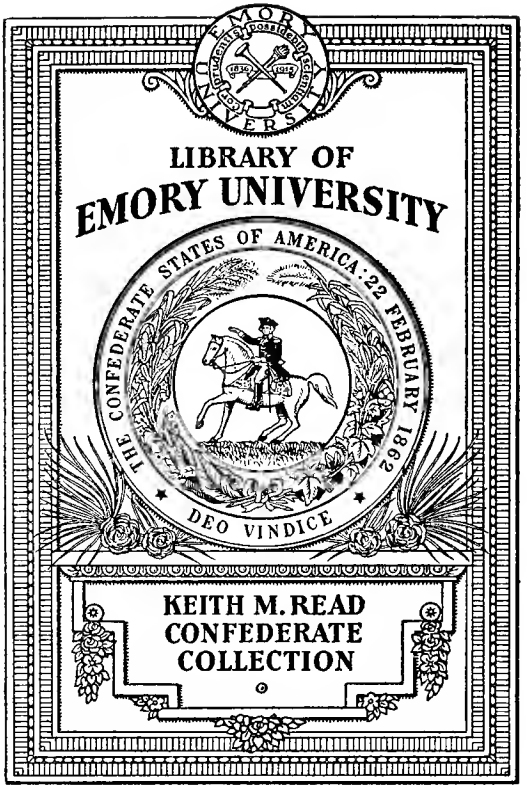
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SOUTHERN EDITION

THE ELEMENTARY

PELLING BOOK,

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON

"THE AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK."

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

CHEAPEST, THE BEST, AND THE MOST EXTENSIVELY USED SPELLING BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

MACON, GA.:
BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES.
1863.

ADVERTISEMENT

The wonderful popularity of Webster's ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, and the universal expression of opinion throughout the South of its superiority over all others, have induced the undersigned to issue an edition for use in the Confederate States. It is, as near as possible, a reprint of the original work. The want of accented letters has compelled us to omit some portions of the "Analysis of Sounds," and a few sentences in the reading lessons have been changed to suit the present condition of affairs. The publishers feel that they need offer no apology for issuing the book with so few alterations, as public opinion, North and South, has long since decided that, as an *Elementary Spelling Book*, it cannot be improved upon. It is believed that the absence of accented letters will not affect its value as a school book, as proper attention to that portion of the "Analysis of Sounds" here given will prevent any inconvenience or embarrassment, either to teachers or classes.

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.

MACON, GA., January, 1863.

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PREFACE.

THIS *Elementary Spelling Book* is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling Book;* a work whose extensive circulation manifested the estimation in which it was held by the citizens of this country. The classification of words in that work has been universally admitted to be a great improvement on all the schemes which had preceded it, and the pronunciation, with few exceptions, is in exact accordance with the best usage both in England and this country. The classification, however, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work. Indeed, the plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty, in learning to form and pronounce any words he may need to use, which properly belong to our vernacular language.

The tables intended for [illegible] forming words, contain [illegible] terminations only [illegible] will answer the

The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in this country and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowledge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, we have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English *u* as *yu*, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing *d* before *u* into *j*, as *gradual* [grajual], and *t* into *ch*, as in *nature* [nachure], and one author went so far as to change *s* into *sh*, in words beginning with *super*, as superior, [shooperior]; with a like affectation, *d* before *i*, in *immediate*, *obedience*, was changed into *j*, [immejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and cannot be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil; and a recent writer on orthoepy has rejected the *chu*, and *dje*, and *dju*, from every word in the

en will pave.

t, either to t[illegible]raphy there are some classes of words in
not uniform. No two English writers
what is worse, no lexicog-
-elf. In this branch of
both in this work
raphy which is

writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

It is useful to teach children the significations of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words, whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various tables to these specific objects and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM OF ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb*, *ed*, *et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open are called vowels, as *i*, *e*, *o*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the *ear*; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The compounds *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*, as in *brasier*, *azure*, pronounced *bra'zher*, *azh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels or dipthongs; *w* is also a vowel: and *y* is either a vowel, a dipth

Each of the vowels [illegible]OON, GEORGIA, [illegible]
sounds which are[illegible]nt and publish all kinds of
[illegible], &c., at short notice.

sional sounds which occur more rarely, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *tall*, *what*; *e* in *her*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *book*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *rude* and *pull*.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate*, *disconsolate*, *inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides with the short *i* in *pit*; as, in *feet*, *fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of short *o* in holly, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *r*, *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *nor*, *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; thus, eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice, are called *close*, or *mute*, as eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et. Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called semi-vowels, as, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips,

ab eb ef, em, ep, ev.

ee

a nut to ed ASIS, AND the tip of the tongue

fix my if ed, et, eth.

ig og

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals;* as, eg, ek, eng.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also sibilants or hissing letters.

B and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *p* indicates a closer pressure of the lips, which instantly stops all sound.

D and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper teeth; but *t* stands for a closer articulation than *d*, and stops all sound.

F and *v* stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an aspiration or expulsion of the breath without sound; *v*, with sound.

Th in *think* and in *that* represent one and the same articulation; the former with aspiration; the latter with sound.

S and *z* stand for one and the same articulation, attended with hissing; *s* without sound; *z* with sound.

Sh and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, aspirated and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or other letters; as, in *fusion*, *osier*, *azure*.

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof the mouth. In certain words, as in *sing*, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, &c.

sure is more close, as

pressure is repre

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ference is obvious in *bang*, *anger*, *bank*, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

B has one sound only, as in *bite;* and after *m* is mute, as in *dumb.*

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup;* and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle.* It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick.* C, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh.* Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense.*

D has one sound only; as, in *day*, *bid.*

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v.*

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like *j*, as, in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves.* Before *n* it is silent; as, in *gnaw.*

H is a mark of breathing or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as, in *rhetoric.*

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun.* Before *r* it has the sound of short *u;* as, in *bird*, *flirt.*

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by *dzh;* as, in joy.

K has one sound only; as, in *king.* It is silent before *n* as, in *knave.*

L has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill.* It is [illegible] *walk;* before *m*, as in [illegible]

[illegible] nut to [illegible] ASIS, AND

N has one sound only; as, in *not, sun.* It is silent after *m;* as, in *hymn, solemn.*

P has one sound only; as, in *pit, lap.* Before *s* it is silent; as, in *psalm.*

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u;* as, in *question.*

S has its proper sound; as, in *send, less,* or the sound of *z*: as, in *rise.* Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh;* as, in *mission,* pronounced *mish'un;*—or of *zh;* as, in *osier,* pronounced *o'zher.*

T has its proper sound; as, in *turn,* at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before *i,* followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh,* as in *nation, partial, patience,* pronounced *na'shon, par'shal, pa'shense.* A few exceptions are, when *s* or *z* precede *t,* as in *bastion, christian, mixtion,* pronounced *bast'yun, krist'yan, mikst'yun.*

V has one sound; as, in *voice, live,* and is never silent.

W before *r* is silent, as in *wring, wrong.* In most words beginning with *wh,* the *h* precedes the *w* in utteranee. Thus *when* is pronounced *hwen.*

X represents *ks,* as in *wax;* but is sometimes pronounced like *gz;* as, in *exact.* At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z;* as, in *Xenophon.*

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s,* or a hissing with sound; as, in [illegible]

Ch have the sound [illegible]
or the sound of [illegible]
machine.

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middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough, chough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough.* These words close with the sound of *f*, so that *gh* may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*, except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'ven.*

Sh have one sound only; as, in *shall.*

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in *think, both;* vocal, as in *thou, this.*

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a, o, u*, and *r;* as, in *scale, scoff, sculpture, scroll;* and the sound of *s* only before *e, i*, and *y;* as in *scene, sceptre, science, Scythian.*

Two vowels in a syllable, when one is pronounced, are called a digraph.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs, *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join, joy.*

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound, now.* But in the termination *ous, ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us;* as, in *pious, glorious.*

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain, curtain.* The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall;* *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new;* and *ey*, [illegible] that of *y* short, as in *valley.*

[illegible] nut to [illegible] ASIS, AND CADENCE.

[illegible] mpulse of voice on [illegible] og others in

the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in *glory;* when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *habit.*

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *superfluity, literary.*

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand, church-yard.*

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC.		NAMES OF LETTERS.
a	A	*a*	*A*	a
b	B	*b*	*B*	be
c	C	*c*	*C*	ee
d	D	*d*	*D*	de
e	E	*e*	*E*	e
f	F	*f*	*F*	ef
g	G	*g*	*G*	je
h	H	*h*	*H*	he, *or* aytch
i	I	*i*	*I*	i
j	J	*j*	*J*	ja
k	K	*k*	*K*	ka
l	L	*l*	*L*	el
m	M	*m*	*M*	em
n	N	*n*	*N*	en
o	O	*o*	*O*	o
p	P	*p*	*P*	pe
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	cu
r	R	*r*	*R*	ar
s	S	*s*	*S*	es
t	T	*t*	*T*	te
u	U	*u*	*U*	u
v	V	*v*	*V*	ve
w	W	*w*	*W*	do
x	X	*x*	*X*	eks
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	wi *or* ye
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	ze
&*		*&*		and

ab eb LE TERS ub

ec uc

a nut to ed fi, fl, ffi. od ud

fix my if of uf

ig og ug

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
r s t u v w x y z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

go on	by me	it is	is he
go in	we go	to me	he is
go up	to us	to be	I am
an ox	do go	on it	on us

No. 2.—II.

ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in	do go on	is it on
he is in	I do go on	it is on
is he up	is it so	is it in
he is up	it is so	it is in

No. 3.—III.

pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go	is it by us	we go to it
he is to go	it is by us	he is by me
am I to go	if he is in	so he is up
I am to go	go up to it	so I am up

No. 4.—IV.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
a nut to ed		id	od	ud
fix my f		if	of	uf
unt		ig	og	ug

am I to go in
I am to go in
is he to go in
he is to go in

so he is to go up
is he to be by me
he is to be by me
I am to be by it

No. 5.—V.

aj	ej	ij	oj	uj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me
he is to do so by me
so I am to be in
he is to go up by it

it is to be by me
by me it is to be
I am to be as he is
he is to be as I am

No. 7.—VII.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

bra	bre	bri	bro
cra	cre	cri	cro
dra	dre	dri	dro

IA,
kinds of

fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry

No. 9.—IX.

pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen
The hen was fed by her
See how the hen can run
I met him in the lot
The cow was in the lot
See how hot the sun is
It is hot to-day
See the dog run to me
She has a new hat
She put her hat on the bed
Did you get my hat
I did not get the hat
My hat is on the peg
She may go and get my hat
I will go and see the man
He sits on a tin box

No. 10.—X.

pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
qua	que	qui	quo		
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sca	sce	sci	sco	scu	scy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

	sple	spli	splo	splu	sply
		spri	spro	spru	spry
		stri	stro	stru	stry
			shro	shru	shry

a nut to eat
fix my hat

scra	scre	scri	scro	scru	scry
scla	scle	scli	sclo	sclu	scly

No. 12.—XII.

cab	fib	gob	cub	sap	lad	bid	cid
dab	gib	hob	dub	rip	mad	hid	god
mab	jib	job	sub	nip	pad	did	hed
nab	nib	lob	hub	sop	sad	lid	sod
tab	rib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	nod
neb	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	odd
web	cob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	pod
bib	fob	bub	lap	had	wed	mid	rod

A new tab cap
A cob-web
He has got a new tub
He is not a bad boy
The lad had a new pen
He saw a mad dog
She led him to bed
I hid it in the box
Put on his new bib
Do not go in the mob
She can rub off the dust
She put my cap in the tub
He had a new red cap
I can do as I am bid

No. 13.—XIII.

log	cud	fag	tag	pig	dug	pug	kam
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	dam	mam
bud	cag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me
I can tag the boy
A big dog can run
He has fed the pig
The man can put on his wig
My nag can run in the lot
Do not let a bug get on the bed
I put the mug in my new tin box
I can rub the ink off my pen on a ra
He ma A,
in- kinds of

No. 14.—XIV.

hem	gum	dan	ren	men	fin	win	gun
gem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	con	pun
dim	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dum	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hap	gap	pip	mop	far	fat	vat	net
rap	dip	sip	top	tar	rat	bet	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mar	mat	get	set
pap	tip	fop	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	bar	bat	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI.

bit	pit	jet	got	nut	vex	fox	can
cit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fix	wad	cap
fit	wit	not	but	lax	mix	wan	cat
lit	bot	pot	cut	tax	pix	war	sap
mit	cot	rot	hut	wax	six	was	gin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sex	box	wat	chit

Ann can hem my cap
She has a new fan
He hid in his den
The pig is in his pen
I see ten men
He had a gun
I saw him run
The map is wet
She will sit by me
[illegible]ut my pen
bru[illegible]a nut to eat
grum[illegible]a fix my hat
[illegible]unt

It is on my lap
I will get a new map
A bat can fly
A cat can eat a rat
I met the boy
He sat on my box
Now the sun is set
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me
I put the pin on my tin box
Let him get the tax

No. 17.—XVII.

babe	hide	mode	aee	biee	eage	lake
eade	ride	lode	daee	dice	gage	take
fade	side	node	faee	liee	page	make
jade	tide	rode	laee	miee	rage	rake
lade	wide	lobe	paee	nice	sage	sake
made	ode	robe	race	riee	doge	fake
wade	bode	eube	mace	vice	huge	wake
bide	eode	tube	iee	age	bake	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yoke	dale	mile	dole	came
like	duke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	puke	pale	tile	pole	game
coke	ale	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bile	bole	mule	same
woke	gale	file	cole	rule	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

ape	ripe	mope	ore	more	wove
eape	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gaze
tape	type	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eope	mere	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eure	kine	lane	ate	bite	dose
lure	nine	mane	date	eite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	cone
dine	sine	sane	fate	mite	
fine	wine	cane	hate	rite	
line	vine	wane	late	site	
mine	bane	base	mate	dive	

tine	vane	case	pate	hive	tune
fane	vase	rate	rive	fume	sane

No. 21.—XXI.

torn	alps	camp	imp	bump	rump
worn	scalp	lamp	gimp	dump	crump
sworn	help	clamp	limp	chump	pump
urn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	cramp	crimp	lump	carp
churn	gulp	stamp	shrimp	clump	scarp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

asp	crisp	chops	pict	raft	weft
gasp	wisp	act	strict	craft	gift
hasp	dregs	fact	duct	draft	shift
clasp	tongs	pact	aft	graft	lift
rasp	lungs	tact	baft	waft	rift
grasp	lens	tract	haft	heft	drift
lisp	gulf	sect	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

oft	pelt	colt	ant	scent	dint
loft	welt	dolt	chant	brent	lint
soft	gilt	jolt	grant	spent	flint
tuft	hilt	volt	slant	rent	splint
belt	milt	cant	bent	sent	mint
felt	spilt	scant	dent	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	tint
smelt	bolt	rant	pent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brunt	wept	smart	snort	last	zest
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast	best
unt	art	tart	tort	mast	chest

apt	cart	start	hurt	past	jest
chapt	dart	pert	shirt	vast	lest
kept	hart	vert	flirt	didst	blest
slept	chart	wert	cast	midst	nest
crept	mart	short	fast	best	pest

No. 25.—XXV.

rest	quest	list	cost	thirst	lust
crest	west	mist	first	bust	must
drest	zest	grist	burst	dust	rust
test	cyst	wist	curst	gust	crust
vest	fist	lost	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.
Coal and wood will make a fire.
The world turns round in a day.
Come and help me pin my frock.
Do not sit on the damp ground.
We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
The lame man limps on his lame leg.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
A rude girl will romp in the street.
The good girl may jump the rope.
A duck is a plump fowl.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pin has a sharp point
We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.
Good boys and girls will act well.
Test is a decisive trial.
He came in haste, and left his book.
Men grind corn and sift the meal.
We love just and wise men.
The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.
Boys love to rob the nests of birds.
Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.
Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ba' ker	tro ver	so lar	wo ful	pa pal
sha dy	clo ver	po lar	po em	co pal
la dy	do nor	lu nar	fo rum	vi al
ti dy	va por	so ber	sa tan	pe nal
ho ly	fa vor	pa cer	fu el	ve nal
li my	fla vor	ra cer	du el	fi nal
sli my	sa vor	gro cer	cru el	o ral
bo ny	ha lo	ci der	gru el	ho ral
po ny	so lo	spi der	pu pil	mu ral
po ker	he ro	wa fer	la bel	na sal
ti ler	ne gro	ca per	li bel	fa tal
ca per	ty ro	ti ger	lo cal	na tal
pa per	bu bo	ma ker	fo cal	ru ral
ta per	sa go	ta ker	vo cal	vi tal
vi per	tu lip	ra ker	le gal	to tal
bi ter	ce dar	se ton	re gal	o val
fe ver	bri er	ru in	di al	pli ant
o ver	fri ar	hy men	tri al	gi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
like to play in the shady grove.
Some fishes are very bony.
love the young lady that shows me how to read.
A pony is a very little horse.
We poke the fire with the poker.
The best paper is made of linen rags.
Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.
An ox loves to eat clover.
marsh[illegible] pretty, growing in the garden.
[illegible]of the day.
To filch is to [illegible]ds.
A bird sits on a [illegible]ier.

Cider is made of apples.
A tiger will kill and eat a man.
A raker can rake hay.
A vial is a little bottle.
A giant is a very stout, tall man
The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

scab	crib	grub	bled	plod	stag
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	scrag
blab	squib	stub	sped	scud	snag
slab	chub	shad	shred	stud	drag
crab	club	clad	shed	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glib	scrub	brad	shod	crag	sham
snib	drub	fled	clod	shag	cram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

clam	prim	scan	spin	trap	slip
dram	trim	clan	grin	scrap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	scrip
swam	from	span	chap	chip	drip
stem	scum	bran	clap	ship	trip
skim	plum	glen	flap	skip	strip
brim	grum	chin	slap	clip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chop	char	flat	slit	blot	slut
shop	spar	plat	smit	clot	smut
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	
crop	stir	brat	split	eyes.	
stop	blur	fret	g[illegible]rds.		
swop	slur	whet	[illegible]eep, if we can.		
scar	spur	tret	[illegible]nen the air is damp		

Ann can spin flax.
A shad can swim.
He was glad to see me.
The boy can ride on a sled.
A plum will hang by a stem.
The boy had a drum.
He must not drink a dram.
He set a trap for a rat.
Ships go to sea.
The boy can chop.
The man shot a ball.
I saw her skim the milk in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bulb	bold	band	brand	wend	fond
barb	cold	hand	end	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bind	fund
herb	fold	rand	fend	find	bard
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	card
curb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
child	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	scold	stand	tend	wind	scarf
old	and	strand	vend	bond	bird

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd	surf	such	lanch	bunch	latch
curd	scurf	filch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rich	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	much	patch	stanch	punch	snatch
arch	pouch	crotch	ditch	switch	crutch
march	crouch	botch	hitch	twitch	dutch
starch	torch	blotch	pitch	sketch	plush
harsh	church	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	clutch	crush

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a base	re claim	un say	ben zoin
de base	pre claim	as say	a void
in case	dis claim	a way	de voir
a bate	ex claim	o bey	a droit
de bate	de mean	con vey	ex ploit
se date	be moan	pur vey	de coy
cre ate	re tain	sur vey	en joy
ob late	re main	de fy	al loy
re late	en gross	af fy	em ploy
in flate	dis creet	de ny	an noy
col late	al lay	de cry	de stroy
trans late	de lay	re boil	con voy
mis state	re lay	tur moil	es pouse
re plete	in lay	de spoil	ca rouse
com plete	mis lay	em broil	de vour
se crete	way lay	re coil	re dout
con crete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re cite	de cay	ad join	a mount
in cite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	con join	re count
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	por tray	mis join	en dow
de claim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

Good men obey the laws of God.
I love to survey the starry heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.
The fowler deeoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.
In the time of war ships have a convoy.
Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.
God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.
God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	cel	teem	steen	creek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	brood
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep,	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	food	reeve
creep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

No. 35.—XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook
coom	boon	coo	stoop	choose	brook
doom	loon	two	swoop	noose	crook
loom	moon	coop	boor	cook	took
bloom	noon	scoop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
room	soon	sloop	loose	stook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool	boot	root	proof	son
pool	stool	coot	roof	blood	won
tool	roost	moot	woof	flood	ton

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
The man cuts down trees with his ax.
Eels swim in the brook.
Sharp tools are made of steel.
The sun seems to rise and set each day.
The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind look and show him my new book.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

back	snack	quack	quick	rick	wick
hack	pack	beck	chick	brick	cock
jack	rack	deck	click	crick	clock
lack	crack	check	kick	prick	lock
black	track	neck	lick	trick	block
clack	sack	peck	slick	sick	hock
slack	tack	speck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	reck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pock	chuck	stuck	bulk	clank	prank
rock	luck	elk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	cluck	welk	skulk	plank	ink
crock	pluck	yelk	bank	shank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	crank	clink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
buck	suck	milk	lank	frank	sink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prink	drunk	mark	irk	ask	disk
shrink	trunk	park	dirk	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	cask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ark	jerk	cork	flask	busk
pink	lark	clerk	fork	mask	dusk
spunk	dark	smerk	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	perk	lurk	desk	boss
skunk	shark	chirk	turk	whisk	tuft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

No. 39.—XXXIX.

busk	snarl	churl	barm	barn	born
musk	twirl	purl	farm	yarn	corn
rusk	whirl	elm	harm	kern	scorn
tusk	curl	helm	charm	fern	morn
dusk	furl	film	sperm	stern	lorn
marl	hurl	arm	term	quern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

gaff	scoff	puff	call	wall	quell
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	buff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	cuff	add	hall	squall	swell
cliff	huff	odd	mall	smell	ill
tiff	luff	jagg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	egg
off	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	roll	dull	inn
gill	skill	quill	scroll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wren
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	burr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	boll	toll	mull	bush
frill	fill	poll	cull	trull	push

No. 42—XLII.

ass	trass	guess	kiss	moss	truss
bass	brass	less	bliss	cross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bur
glass	cess	mess	swiss	cost	bull
class	dress	cress	boss	buss	full
mass	press	chess	loss	fuss	puss
pass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hurt

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stave	staves	egg	eggs	quill	quills
cliff	cliffs	hall	halls	poll	polls
mill	mills	wall	walls	skull	skulls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bell	bills

A skiff is a small row-boat.
A cliff is a high steep rock.
Leave off your bad tricks.
Do not take much snuff.
A ship has a tall mast.
I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.
A good boy will try to read and spell well.
Do not lose nor sell your books.
A good son will help his father.
I dwell in a new brick house.
If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.
A duck has a wide flat bill.
One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
One pint cup will hold four gills.
I saw a rill run down the hill.
A brook will turn a mill.
A bull has a stiff neck.
The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
Hogs feed on swill and corn.
The skull is the bone on the top of the head.
Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.
Some sea-bass are as large as shad.

Brass is made of zinc and copper.
The rain will make the grass grow.
You must keep your dress neat and clean.
The moon is much less than the sun.
I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
Moss grows on trees in the woods.
Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.
God will bless those who do His will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban quet	pot ash	pitch er	ban dy
gus set	fil lip	butch er	can dy
rus set	gos sip	ush er	hand y
pos set	bish op	witch craft	stur dy
civ et	gal lop	tan gent	stud y
riv et	shal lop	pun gent	lack ey
vel vet	trol lop	ar gent	jock ey
hab it	beg gar	ur gent	mon key
rab bit	vul gar	tal ent	turn key
or bit	ash lar	frag ment	med ley
com fit	cel lar	seg ment	al ley
prof it	pil lar	fig ment	gal ley
lim it	col lar	pig ment	val ley
sum mit	dol lar	par rot	vol ley
vom it	pop lar	piv ot	pul ley
her mit	grain mar	bal lot	bar ley
arm pit	nec tar	mar mot	pars ley
mer it	tar tar	ram part	mot ley
spir it	mor tar	mod est	kid ney
cul prit	jab ber	tem pest	hack ney
vis it	rob ber	for est	chim ney

tran sit	lub ber	in quest	hon ey
can to	blub ber	con quest	mon ey
shiv er	am ber	har vest	jour ney
sil ver	mem ber	in most	cum frey
cov er	lim ber	ut most	lam prey
sul phur	tim ber	im post	jer sey
mur mur	um ber	chest nut	ker sey
muf fler	cum ber	con test	cler gy
sam pler	lum ber	jack daw	tan sy
mel on	num ber	mil dew	ral ly
ser mon	barb er	cur few	sal ly
drag on	mer cer	ed dy	tal ly
cou pon	won der	gid dy	jel ly
grand son	yon der	mud dy	sil ly
lack er	gin ger	rud dy	fol ly
grot to	charg er	gen try	jol ly
kid nap	trench er	sul try	on ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

No. 45.—XLV.

badge	sledge	budge	swinge	gorge	parse
fadge	wedge	judge	twinge	urge	erse
edge	midge	grudge	lounge	gurge	terse
hedge	ridge	hinge	plunge	purge	verse
ledge	bridge	cringe	serge	surge	corse
pledge	lodge	fringe	verge	germ	gorse
fledge	podge	singe	dirge	copse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rich	quench	munch	ketch
louse	belch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	birch	wench	batch	flitch
souse	bench	inch	hatch	notch
curse	blench	clinch	catch	potch
purse	drench	finch	snatch	hutch
parch	french	flinch	scratch	sylph
porch	tench	pinch	etch	lymph
scorch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.
A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.
The farmer splits rails with a wedge.
A judge must not be a bad man.
Doors are hung on hinges.
Birch wood will make a hot fire.
If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.
The troops march to the sound of the drum.
Six boys can sit on one long bench.
The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.
The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.
I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.
A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.
The latch holds the door shut.
We can light the lamp with a match.
Never snatch a book from a boy.
A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rise	close	use	*gu*ide	*th*yme
wise	nose	fuse	*gu*ile	shrine
*gu*ise	rose	muse	quite	sphere
chose	prose	phrase	phleme	grime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.
The sun will set at the close of the day.
Good boys will use their books with care.
A man can guide a horse with a bridle.
The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.
A sphere is a round body or globe.
In the nose are the organs of smell.
We love to hear a chime of bells.
A shrine is a case or box.
A great heat will fuse tin.
Style not in verse is called prose.
A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	coin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	coif	moist	ground
coil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	clout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
cloud	grouse	owl	count	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	cowl	fount	scout	pout
ounee	rouse	prowl	foul	gout	spout
bounee	browse	scowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounee	touse	stout	growl	lout	choiee
pounee	crown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	elown	eouch	scour	poise
crout	town	gown	slouch	*h*our	noise

We burn fish-oil in lamps.
We boil beets with meat in a pot.
Pears are ehoice fruit.
When you can cho ɔse for yourself, try to make a good ehoiee.
The eat and mouse live in the house.
The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
One hand of a wateh goes round onee in an hour.
Wheat flour will make good bread.
Limes are sour fruit.
A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.
A trout is a good fish to eat.
An ox is a stout, tame beast.
Fowls have wings to fly in the air.
Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
A dog will growl and bark.
The eold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.
Rain will make the ground moist.
You ean broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.
We move our limbs at the joints.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.
A pin has a head and a point.
A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.
Men play on the base-viol.
A great gun makes a loud noise.
Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.
The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists: these are parts of the frame.
God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.
The globe is nearly round like a ball.
The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sea	read	aid	gourd	peace	heave
pea	goad	laid	source	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	praise	leave
plea	road	staid	crease	coarse	blue
bead	toad	board	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	cease	breve	glue

No. 51.—LI.

bye	baize	loaf	each	teach	bleak
lye	raise	fief	beach	coach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
case	sheaf	lief	peach	broach	peer
tease	leaf	brief	reach	leash	sneak
seize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	creak
cheese	oaf	waif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

No. 52.—LII.

break	oak	peal	shoal	nail	tail
steak	croak	seal	ail	snail	vail
streak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
screak	beal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bowl
weak	heal	coal	jail	grail	soul
shriek	meal	foal	flail	trail	beam
tweak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

fleam	steam	bean	mien	grain	plain
gleam	foam	dean	moan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	clean	roan	sprain	pain
cream	aim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	claim	mean	fain	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine-wood.

A te[illegible] will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called veal.
Apples are more plenty than peaches.
The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short thick flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.
The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bot′ a ny	fel o ny	sor cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	bet o ny	butch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crock er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	scam mo ny	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
tif fa ny	bur gla ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar te ry
tyr an ny	chan ce ry	mas ter y

mys te ry	li ver y	fac to ry
bat ter y	cav alry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.
An elegy is a funeral song.
A prodigy is something very wonderful.
An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.
Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.
Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.
Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.
Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.
Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.
Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.
We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.
A glossary is used to explain obscure words.
History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

blade	chide	globe	space	trice	brake
shade	glide	probe	brace	twice	drake
glade	slide	glebe	grace	stage	slake
spade	bride	gibe	trace	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slice	flake	strike
trade	stride	scribe	mice	stake	spike
braid	crude	tribe	spice	snake	choke
jade	prude	place	price	spake	poke

broke	smile	shame	slime	spume
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chine
smoke	spile	clime	crime	swine
stroke	frame	chime	plume	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban′ ter	mat ter	lic tor	tan ner
can ter	tat ter	vic tor	in ner
cen ter	let ter	doc tor	din ner
en ter	fet ter	tin der	tin ner
win ter	el der	ped dler	sin ner
fes ter	nev er	til ler	cor ner
pes ter	ev er	sut ler	ham per
tes ter	sev er	ham mer	pam per
sis ter	liv er	ram mer	tam per
fos ter	riv er	sum mer	tem per
bat ter	man or	lim ner	ten ter
hat ter	ten or	ban ner	sim per

clap per	tun nel	hov el	an vil
pep per	fun nel	nov el	bez el
dip per	ker nel	mar vel	cor al
cop per	gos pel	pen cil	bar ter
hop per	bar rel	man ful	cart er
up per	sor rel	sin ful	mas ter
sup per	dor sal	aw ful	cas tor
ves per	mor sel	per il	pas tor
reb el	ves sel	ton sil	par lor
can cel	tin sel	dos sil	gar ner
cam el	grav el	fos sil	far del
pan nel	bev el	len til	art ful
ken nel	lev el	cav il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	civ il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mourn	grown	heap	fear	spear	oar
borne	vain	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
own	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tear	boar
blown	train	soap	clear	wear	pier
flown	stain	ear	smear	swear	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	tear	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air	your	stilts	peat	moat	wait
fair	tour	chintz	treat	groat	bruit
hair	eaves	eat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaves	beat	great	freight	suit
lair	greaves	feat	oat	weight	milt
pair	pains	heat	bloat	bait	built
stair	shears	bleat	coat	gait	guilt
heir	guess	meat	goat	plait	court
four	guest	neat	float	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

east	waist	clew	spew	yew	mow
beast	dew	flew	crew	bow	row
least	few	brew	screw	show	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew	low	crow
yeast	chew	mew	grew	blow	grow
boast	jew	new	shrew	flow	strow
roast	view	shew	strew	glow	sow
toast	blew	pew	stew	slow	stow

We mourn the loss of a good man.
If you do a bad trick you should own it.

We do not like to see our own sins.
I like to see a full blown rose.
A vain girl is fond of fine things.
The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.
A dog can leap over a fence.
Much grain will make bread cheap.
I like to see men reap grain.
God made the ear, and he can hear.
Men shear the wool from sheep.
Flint-glass is white and clear.
Fowls like to live near the house and barn.
Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?
Twelve months make one year.
I like to eat a good ripe pear.
The good boy will not tear his book.
A wild-boar lives in the woods.
The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.
The rain runs from the eaves of the house.
The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.
The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.
I wish you to treat me with a new hat.
A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.
I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.
I have seen the ice float down the stream.
Boys and girls are fond of fruit.
The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.
A beast can not talk and think, as we do.
We roast a piece of beef or a goose.
A girl can toast a piece of bread.
We chew our meat with our teeth.
Live coals of fire glow with heat.
A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

daunt	taunt	slant	barge
haunt	vaunt	large	salve
flaunt	grant	charge	scarf

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
cause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	crawl	pawn	fault
clause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	caught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine	scrape	scope	shave	drive
tine	chape	trope	slave	drove
shone	shape	snore	plate	strove
crone	scrape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	clove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	crave	trite	smote

Forks have two, three, or four tines.
We keep salt meat in brine.
Grapes grow on vines in clusters.
Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.
The boy loves ripe grapes.
Bed-cords are long ropes.
Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.
Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.
Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

We burn coal in a grate.
I had some green corn in July, on a plate.
Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.
Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

am′ i ty
jol li ty
nul li ty
pol i ty
en mi ty
san i ty
van i ty
bal co ny
len i ty
dig ni ty
dep u ty
trin i ty
par i ty
com i ty
ver i ty
den si ty
en ti ty
cav i ty
lev i ty
lax i ty
pen al ty
nov el ty
fac ul ty
mod es ty
prob i ty
am nes ty
bot a ny
ob lo quy
sin ew y
gal ax y
ped ant ry
in fant ry
gal lant ry
big ot ry
an ces try
tap es try
min is try
in dus try
pan so phy
cent u ry
mer cu ry
in ju ry
per ju ry
pen u ry
lux u ry
her e sy
em bas sy
de i ty
fe al ty
pi e ty
po e sy
cru el ty
pu ri ty
nu di ty
dy nas ty
gay e ty
loy al ty
roy al ty
u su ry
ra pi er
nau ti lus
pau ci ty
moi e ty
dys cra sy
prel a cy
al i quot
man i fest
up per most
ut ter most
con tra ry
cel er y
ple na ry
sa li ent
le ni ent
ve hc ment
bri er y
boun te ous
moun tain ous
coun ter feit
fraud u lent
wa ter y

No. 63—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a base ment	dis burse ment	au tum nal
al lure ment	in dorse ment	how ev er
de base ment	arch bishop	em bar rass
in cite ment	ad vent ure	in stall ment
ex cite ment	dis fran chise	in thrall ment
en slave ment	en fran chise	hy draul ics
a maze ment	mis con strue	en joy ment
in qui ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ea sy	re pos it	a mass ment
con vey ance	at trib ute	em bar go
pur vey or	im mod est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un luck y	at tor ney
sur vey ing	ap pen dix	an noy ance

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blan′ dish	blem ish	bur nish	nour ish
bran dish	skir mish	pun ish	skit tish
fur bish	van ish	clown ish	slut tish
rub bish	fin ish	snap pish	lav ish
self ish	gar nish	par ish	rav ish
churl ish	tar nish	cher ish	pub lish
fur nish	var nish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.
Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.
We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.
The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.
An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.
Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

horse back	hem lock	jour nal
lamp black	fet lock	ras cal
bar rack	mat tock	spi nal
ran sack	hood wink	con trite
ham mock	bul wark	trib ute
had dock	pitch fork	statute
pad lock	dam ask	con cave
wed lock	sym bol	con clave
fire lock	ver bal	oc tave
hill ock	med al	res cue
bull ock	ver nal	val ue

No. 66.—LXVI.

sen′ ate	stag nate	cli mate	fi nite
in grate	fil trate	prel ate	post age
pal ate	pros trate	vi brate	plu mage
stel late	frus trate	pi rate	tri umph
in mate	dic tate	cu rate	state ment
mess mate	tes tate	pri vate	rai ment

When an old house is pulled down it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.
In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.
The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.
Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.
The Senate of the Confederate States is called the Upper-House of congress.
Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.
Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.
Norway has a cold climate.
Medals are given as a reward at school.
We punish bad men to prevent crimes.
We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.
The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST AND THE SECONDARY ON THE THIRD.

lu′ mi na ry	ig no miny	mer ce na ry
cu li na ry	cer e mo ny	mil li ner y
mo ment a ry	al i mo ny	or di na ry
nu ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu mer a ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
bre vi a ry	par si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ef fi ca cy	an ti mo ny	lit er a ry
del i ca cy	tes ti mo ny	form u la ry
in tri ca cy	drom e da ry	ar bi tra ry
con tu ma cy	preb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
ob sti na cy	sec ond a ry	em is sa ry
ac cu ra cy	ex em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ex i gen cy	an ti qua ry	cem e ter y
ex cel len cy	tit u la ry	sec re ta ry
com pe ten cy	cus tom a ry	mil i ta ry
im po ten cy	hon or a ry	sol i ta ry
mis cel la ny	par ce na ry	sed en ta ry
ncc es sa ry	med ul la ry	vol un ta ry

trib u ta ry	dys en ter y	man da to ry
sal u ta ry	pres by ter y	pur ga to ry
an cil la ry	prom is so ry	dil a to ry
cap il la ry	pred a to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	pref a to ry	dor mi to ry
cor ol la ry	pul sa to ry	mon i to ry
max il la ry	min a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	aud it o ry	tran si to ry
al a bas ter	ex cre to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jan i za ry	con tro ver sy
stat u a ry	mon as ter y	leg is la tive
sanct u a ry	al le go ry	leg is lat ure
sumpt u a ry	des ul to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and a good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mor′ tal	in fer nal	re plev in
pa rent al	ma ter nal	a ban don
ac quit tal	pa ter nal	pi as ter
en am el	e ter nal	pi las ter
im pan el	in ter nal	as sev er
ap par el	di ur nal	dis sev er
u ten sil	noc tur nal	de liv er
un civ il	pro con sul	e lix ir
tri umph al	un cer tain	pre cep tor
in form al	in clem ent	com pos ite
bap tis mal	de ter mine	en am or
hi ber nal	as sas sin	to bac co

si roc co	sur ren der	a pos tate
me men to	dis or der	pro mul gate
pi men to	nar cis sus	in car nate
mu lat to	co los sus	vol ca no
pal met to	im per fect	Oc to ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in clo sure
de vel op	in hab it	dis clo sure
De cem ber	co hab it	com po sure
Sep tem ber	pro hib it	ex po sure
No vem ber	dis cred it	fore clo sure
en cum ber	de crep it	dis cov er
con sid er	in her it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis fort une	pome gran ate	dis com fit
me an der	al ter nate	dis as ter
en gen der	in tes tate	re pass ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

No. 69.—LXIX.

bay	jay	slay	dray	tray	sway
day	lay	may	fray	stray	prey
fay	clay	nay	gray	say	trey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	claw	raw	saw
coy	cloy	caw	jaw	flaw	craw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	port	live	glove
wasp	spalt	quart	most	come	work
was	salt	pork	doll	some	worst
halt	want	fort	loll	dove	shove
malt	wart	sport	give	love	monk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	worm	dirt	squirt
cow	now	vow	front	flirt	first
how	brow	key	wont	shirt	ward
plow	prow	ley	wort	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay
Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.
You may play on the mow of hay.
A dray is a kind of low cart.
When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.
Little boys are fond of toys.
The sting of a wasp is very painful.
A swamp is wet, spongy land.
A monk lives in retirement from the world.
Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed.

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lad′ der	shel ter	char ter	char nel
blad der	fil ter	lob ster	bar ren
mad der	mil ler	lit ter	flor in
fod der	chap ter	mon ster	rob in
ul cer	suf fer	glis ter	cof fin
can cer	pil fer	chat ter	muf fin
ud der	bad ger	shat ter	bod kin
shud der	led ger	clut ter	wel kin
rud der	bank er	flut ter	nap kin
pud der	cank er	plat ter	pip kin
gan der	hank er	smat ter	bus kin
pan der	tum bler	spat ter	gob lin
gen der	sad dler	shiv er	mes lin
slen der	ant ler	sil ver	tif fin
ren der	skim mer	quiv er	bar on
ten der	glim mer	cul ver	flag on
cin der	prop er	tor por	wag on
hin der	clap per	er ror	fel on
pon der	skip per	ter ror	gal lon
un der	slip per	mir ror	lem on
blun der	crop per	hor ror	gam mon
plun der	as per	cen sor	mam mon
thun der	pros per	spon sor	com mon
sun der	less er	sec tor	can non
or der	dress er	sach el	cit ron
bor der	aft er	flan nel	ten on
mur der	raft er	chap el	can ton
dif fer	rant er	grav el	pis ton

of fer	proc tor	trav el	sex ton
cof fer	chan nel	pom mel	kim bo
scof fer	cud gel	bush el	stuc co
prof fer	hatch el	chan cel	dit to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.
Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.
Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.
Lemons grow on trees in a warm climate.
The robin is a pretty singing bird.
A napkin is a kind of towel.
Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.
A cancer is a sore not easily cured.
Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.
The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.
The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.
A gander is white and a goose gray.
Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.
The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brace let	dri ver	tu mor	cri sis
di et	ma jor	la bor	gra ter
qui et	mi nor	ta bor	fo cus
se cret	stu por	o dor	mu cus
po et	ju ror	co lon	bo lus
to phet	pre tor	de mon	fla grant
eye let	tu tor	i ron	va grant
tu mult	pri or	a pron	ty rant
bol ster	ra zor	dew lap	de cent
hol ster	tre mor	cru et	re cent
gra ver	hu mor	ba sis	no cent
qua ver	ru mor	pha sis	lu cent

tri dent	va cant	need y	ha zy
pru dent	flu ent	cro ny	la zy
stu dent	fre quent	pu ny	do zy
a gent	se quent	va ry	slea zy
re gent	ri ot	du ty	jas per
co gent	pi lot	na vy	bar gain
si lent	bare foot	gra vy	cap tain
case ment	pre cept	safe ty	cer tain
pave ment	post script	sure ty	mur rain
move ment	o vert	glo ry	vil lain
mo ment	ru by	sto ry	vi sor
po nent	spi cy	cra zy	slan der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.
Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
A bolster is put at the head of a bed.
Men in old age love a quiet life.
A graver is a tool for engraving.
A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.
The driver is one who drives a team.
A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.
Miners work in mines under ground.
A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
The rose emits a pleasant flavor.
Labor makes us strong and healthy.
You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.
A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.
Nero was a wicked tyrant.
Every person should wear a decent dress.
A major is an officer next above a captain.
A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.
Cedar is the most durable species of wood.
A postscript is something added to a letter.
The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar ri′ val	dic ta tor	dis fig ure
ap prov al	tes ta tor	trans fig ure
co e val	en vi ron	con ject ure
re fu sal	pa go da	de bent ure
re pri sal	tor pe do	in dent ure
pe ru sal	bra va do	en rapt ure
de cre tal	tor na do	con text ure
re ci tal	lum ba go	com mixt ure
re qui tal	vi ra go	con tin ue
pri me val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vi so	un er ring
co e val	po ta to	pro ceed ing
re new al	oc ta vo	ex ceed ing
i de al	sub scri ber	sub al tern
il le gal	re vi val	es pous al
de ni al	en dan ger	en coun ter
de cri al	de ci pher	ren coun ter
tri bu nal	ma neu ver	a vow al
a cu men	hi a tus	ad vow son
le gu men	qui e tus	dis loy al
dis sei zin	con fess or	dis cour age
in ci sor	ag gress or	en cour age
cre a tor	suc cess or	mo las ses
spec ta tor	pre fig ure	de part ure

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.
Acumen denotes quickness of perception.
Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal from another's orchard or garden.
A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.
Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.
The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain
su per vene
in ter vene
im por tune
op por tune
in se cure
in ter fere
pre ma ture
im ma ture
ad ver tise
re com pose
de com pose
in ter pose
pre dis pose
re in state
im po lite
re u nite
dis u nite
dis re pute
in ter leave
in ter weave
mis be have
un de ceive

pre con ceive
o ver drive
dis ap prove
o ver reach
o ver look
dis in thrall
re in stall
dis es teem
mis de mean
un fore seen
fore or dain
o ver strain
as cer tain
en ter tain
re ap pear
dis in ter
in ter sperse
re im burse
cir cum volve
o ver hang
o ver match
dis em bark
un der sell

dis af fect
o ver whelm
mis in form
coun ter act
in di rect
in cor rect
in ter sect
con tra dict
o ver set
in ter mit
rep re sent
dis con tent
cir cum vent
un der went
o ver shot
in ter cept
in ter rupt
o ver top
re ap point
un der go
o ver leap
o ver sleep
dis ap pear

moun tain eer	fin an cier	o ver cast
en gin eer	brig a dier	re in vest
dom i neer	gren a dier	co ex ist
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	pre ex ist
pi o neer	deb o nair	in ter mix
auc tion eer	res er voir	o ver throw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flow
pri va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lay
vol un teer	es pla nade	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pert	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

at' las	cop y	hur ry	flab by
suc cor	hap py	flur ry	shab by
*h*on or	pop py	har py	tab by
ran cor	pup py	en try	lob by
can dor	sun dry	sen try	grit ty
splen dor	bel fry	dusk y	put ty
rig or	fel ly	pal try	lev y
vig or	car ry	ves try	bev y
val or	mar ry	pit y	priv y
fer vor	par ry	scan ty	en vy
sculp tor	ber ry	plen ty	dox y
clam or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
ten nis	cher ry	bet ty	col or
clas sis	mer ry	pet ty	wor ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	par ty
fan cy	sor ry	dit ty	ar bor
pen ny	cur ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.
Horses carry men on their backs.
We cross the ferry in a boat.
The cherry is an acid fruit.
We are sorry when a good man dies.
Never do your work in a hurry.
Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.
The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.
The lily is a very pretty flower.
Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban′ ish ment	pol y glot	ten den cy
blan dish ment	ber ga mot	pun gen cy
pun ish ment	an te past	clem en cy
rav ish ment	in ter est	cur ren cy
ped i ment	pen te cost	sol ven cy
sed i ment	hal i but	bank rupt cy
al i ment	fur be low	sum ma ry
com pli ment	bed fel low	land la dy
lin i ment	cic a trix	rem e dy
mer ri ment	par a dox	com e dy
det ri ment	sar do nyx	per fi dy
sen ti ment	Sat ur day	mel o dy
doc u ment	hol i day	mon o dy
teg u ment	run a way	par o dy
mon u ment	car a way	pros o dy
in stru ment	cast a way	cus to dy
con ti nent	leg a cy	cru ci fix
cal a mint	fal la cy	di a lect
id i ot	pol i cy	o ri ent
gal i ot	in fan cy	a pri cot
char i ot	con stan cy	va can cy

va gran cy
lu na cy
de cen cy
pa pa cy
re gen cy
pi ra cy
co gen cy
se cre cy
pri va cy
po ten cy
pli an cy
flu en cy
mu ti ny
scru ti ny
pi o ny
i ron ny
ob lo quy
di a ry
ro sa ry
no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro cer y
dra per y
i vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a e ri al
an nu i ty
me mo ri al
de mo ni ac
am mo ni ac
ad ju di cate
e lu ci date
im me di ate
re pu di ate
col le gi ate
ex fo li ate
in e bri ate, *v.*
ex co ri ate
ap pro pri ate
in fu ri ate
al le vi ate
ab bre vi ate
an ni hi late
ac cu mu late
il lu mi nate
e nu mer ate
re mu ner ate
in cor po rate
no ta ri al
ma te ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
arm o ri al
mer cu ri al
em po ri um
sen so ri um
tra pe zi um
cri te ri on
cen tu ri on
al lo di al
al lo di um
en co mi um
tra ge di an
com me di an
col le gi an
ce ru le an
bar ba ri an
gram ma ri an
in fe ri or
su pe ri or
an te ri or
in te ri or
pos te ri or
ex te ri or
pro pri e tor
ex tra ne ous
spon ta ne ous
cu ta ne ous
er ro ne ous
ter ra que ous
tar ta re ous
com mo di ous
fe lo ni ous
har mo ni ous
gra tu i tous
for tu i tous
lux u ri ant
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
col lu so ry
so ci e ty
im pu ni ty
se cu ri ty
ob scu ri ty

All clouds float in the aerial regions.
The aerial songsters are birds of the air.
Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead. They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.
The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.
There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.
Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.
Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.
The sun illuminates our world.
Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.
Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.
An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.
A collegian is a student at college.
God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.
The exterior part of a house is the outside; the interior, is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mus' lin	cor ban	con gress	ab ject
linch pin	kitch en	prog ress	ob ject
res in	chick en	for tress	sub ject
ros in	mar tin	mis tress	ver dict
mat in	slov en	but tress	rel ict
sat in	grif fon	rick ets	dis trict
spav in	ur chin	spir its	in stinct
sav in	dol phin	non plus	pre cinct
wel kin	pip pin	gram pus	gib bet
ten don	har ness	mys tic	sher bet
lat in	wit ness	brick bat	dul cet
cor don	in gress	per fect	lan cet

buf fet	buck et	bil let	cor net
fid get	blank et	fil let	hor net
bud get	mar ket	skil let	bur net
rack et	bas ket	mil let	trum pet
latch et	cas ket	col let	lap pet
fresh et	bris ket	gul let	tip pet
jack et	mus ket	mul let	car pet
plack et	val et	cam let	clar et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tick et	trip let	gim let	fer ret
crick et	gob let	in let	tur ret
wick et	corse let	bon net	off set
dock et	mal let	son net	on set
pock et	pal let	run net	cor set
sock et	wal let	gar ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea-fish.
A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.
When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re venge ful
for get ful
e vent ful
neg lect ful
dis gust ful
dis trust ful
suc cess ful
un skill ful
col léct ive
pros pect ive
per spect ive
cor rect ive
in vec tive
vin dic tive
af flict ive
at tract ive
dis tinct ive
sub junc tive
con junc tive
in duct ive
pro duct ive
de struc tive
con struct ive
in cen tive
re ten tive
at ten tive
pre vent ive
in vent ive
per cep tive
pre sump tive
con sump tive
de cep tive
as sert ive
a bor tive
di gest ive
ex pul sive
com pul sive
im pul sive
re pul sive
de fen sive
of fen sive
sub ver sive
dis cur sive
ex cur sive
in cur sive
suc cess ive
ex cess ive
pro gress ive
op press ive
ex press ive
im press ive
sub mis sive
per mis sive
trans mis sive
in ac tive
de fec tive
ef fec tive
ob jec tive
e lec tive
ad he sive
co he sive
de ci sive
cor ro sive
a bu sive
con clu sive
ex clu sive
in clu sive
e lu sive
de lu sive
al lu sive
il lu sive
col lu sive
ob tru sive
in tru sive
pro tru sive
e va sive
per sua sive
as sua sive
dis sua sive
un fad ing
un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whiskey, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the Confederate States is elective once every six years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ju di ca ture	spir it u ous	car i ca ture
ex pli ca tive	spir it u al	tem per a ture
pal li a tive	lin e a ment	lit er a ture
spec u la tive	vis ion a ry	ag ri cul ture
cop u la tive	mis sion a ry	hor ti cul ture
nom i na tive	dic tion a ry	pres by ter y
op er a tive	sta tion a ry	des ul to ry
fig u ra tive	est u a ry	prom on to ry
veg e ta tive	mer ce na ry	per emp to ry
im i ta tive	mes en ter y	cas u is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SILLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rel a tive	prim i tive	ad jec tive
ab la tive	pur ga tive	ob vi ous
nar ra tive	len i tive	en vi ous
lax a tive	tran si tive	per vi ous
ex ple tive	sen si tive	pat u lous
neg a tive	sub stan tive	per il ous

scur ril ous	sed u lous	pop u lous
mar vel ous	gland u lous	quer u lous
friv o lous	gran u lous	in fa mous
fab u lous	pend u lous	blas phe mous
neb u lous	scro fu lous	de vi ous
glob u lous	em u lous	pre vi ous
cred u lous	trem u lous	li bel ous

No. 84—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bo n fire	spend thrift	cal dron	wor ship
sam phire	sur feit	chal dron	star light
sap phire	des cant	saf fron	mid night
quag mire	ped ant	mod ern	up right
em pire	pend ant	bick ern	in sight
um pire	ver dant	lan tern	for feit
wel fare	sol emn	cis tern	sur feit
hard ware	col umn	pat tern	non suit
wind pipe	vol ume	slat tern	pris on
bag pipe	an swer	bit tern	gar den
horn pipe	con quer	tav ern	mer chant
brim stone	cor sair	gov ern	doub let
san guine	grand eur	stub born	fore head
pris tine	phys ics	check er	vine yard
trib une	tac tics	vic ar	cuck oo
fort une	op tics	heif er	coop er
land scape	cal ends	cham fer	wa ter
pam phlet	for ward	pars nep	mawk ish
proph et	rich es	friend ship	awk ward
con tract	ash es	hard ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.
Children should answer questions politely.
When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

Pot and pearl ashes are mado from common ashes.
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out.
A wooden cistern is not very durable.
Many persons spend too much time at taverns.
Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.
The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.
Parsneps and carrots have long tapering roots.
At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.
A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, and who buys and sells goods by wholesale.
Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity
God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him.
It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cher′ u bim	por cu pine	scor pi on
ser a phim	or i gin	bar ris ter
mar tyr dom	jav e lin	dul ci mer
id i om	rav e lin	mar i ner
draw ing room	har le quin	cor o ner
cat a plasm	myr mi don	can is ter
os tra cism	lex i con	min is ter
gal li cism	dec a gon	sin is ter
skep ti cism	oc ta gon	pres by ter
syl lo gism	pen ta gon	quick sil ver
her o ism	hep ta gon	met a phor
bar ba rism	hex a gon	bach e lor
as ter ism	pol y gon	chan cel lor
aph o rism	cham pi on	em per or
mag net ism	pom pi on	con quer or

sen a·tor	ca pi as	pow er ful
or a tor	ca ri es	ca ve at
coun sel or	a ri es	bay o net
ed it or	u ni corn	rose ma ry
cred it or	por ti co	fruit er y
mon i tor	au dit or	fool er y
an ces tor	al ma nac	droll er y
par a mour	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
cop per as	quad ra ture	qual i ty
pol i tics	cov ert ure	lau re ate
hem or rhoids	wa ter man	house wife ry
as ter oids	salt cel lar	buoy an cy
re qui em	e qui nox	dent ist ry
di a phragm	coun ter poise	soph ist ry
cham ber lain	coun ter march	por phy ry
di a per	coun ter sign	proph e cy
me te or	boun ti ful	off scour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

com pel
dis pel
ex pel
re pel
im pel
pro pel
fore tell
ful fill
dis till
in still
ex till
ex tol
ja pan
tre pan
rat an
di van
be gin
with in
un pin
here in
a non
up on
per haps
re volt
a dult
re sult
in sult, *v.*
con sult
de cant
re cant
a bet
ca det

be get
for get
re gret
be set
un fit
sub mit
ad mit
c mit
re mit
trans mit
com mit
per mit, *v.*
tom tit
ac quit
out wit
re act
en act
com pact
re fract
in fract
sub tract
de tract
re tract
con tract, *v.*
pro tract
ab stract, *v.*
dis tract
ex tract, *v.*
trans act
re ject
e ject
in ject

pro ject, *v.*
tra ject
ob ject, *v.*
sub ject, *v.*
de ject
de fect
af fect
ef fect
in fect
e lect
se lect
re flect
in flect
neg lect
col lect
con nect
re spect
sus pect
e rect
cor rect
di rect
de tect
pro tect
ad dict
pre dict
af flict
in flict
con flict, *v.*
de pict
re strict
suc cinct
dis tinct

ex tinct
de funct
de coct
de duct
in duct
con duct, *v.*
ob struct
in struct
con struct
re plant
im plant
sup plant
dis plant
trans plant
le vant
de scent
la ment
aug ment, *v.*
af fix, *v.*
pre fix, *v.*
in fix
trans fix
pro lix
com mix
ce ment, *v.*
con sent
fo-ment
fer ment
dis sent
in tent
con tent
ex tent

e vent	com plaint	ac count	be low
re print	re straint	al low	be stow
pre text	con straint	en dow	af front
re lax	dis traint	ba shaw	con front
per plex	ac qaint	be dew	re prove
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prove
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prove
a loud	a noint	fore show	re ply

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.
The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.
Good children will submit to the will of their parents.
The tomtit is a pretty little bird.
We elect men to make our laws for us.
Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.
The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.
The neck connects the head with the body.
Children should respect and obey their parents.
Parents protect and instruct their children.
Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.
The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.
Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.
The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.
A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor. The word is often spelled *Pacha*.
"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fis cal	pit coal	men tal	tim brel
of fal	mor al	mor tal	mon grel
form al	cen tral	ves tal	quar rel
dis mal	vas sal	rev el	squir rel
char coal	den tal	gam brel	min strel

hand sel	hurt ful	cus tom	kins man
chis el	wist ful	bot tom	hunts man
dam sel	lust ful	plat form	foot man
trav ail	mad am	sar casm	grog ram
ten dril	mill dam	mi asm	cap stan
ster ile	bed lam	fan tasm	sil van
nos tril	buck ram	soph ism	tur ban
tran quil	bal sam	bap tism	fam ine
hand bill	em blem	al um	sar dine
wind mill	prob lem	vel lum	en gine
gam bol	sys tem	min im	mar line
sym bol	pil grim	nos trum	er mine
foot stool	king dom	frus trum	ver min
pis tol	sel dom	tur ban	jas mine
hand ful	earl dom	or gan	rap ine
venge ful	wis dom	or phan	doc trine
wish ful	ven om	horse man	des tine
bash ful	mush room	car man	phal anx
skill ful	tran som	work man	si ren
help ful	blos som	pen man	in grain
bliss ful	phan tom	ger man	par boil
fret ful	symp tom	church man	breech ing

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.
Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.
Never quarrel with your playmates.
A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.
A ship is a vessel with three masts.
The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.
We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.
The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.
Children may be helpful to their parents.
Try to be a skillful workman.
An artist is one who is skillful in some art.
A fox is said to be an artful animal.
Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.
A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge
A chill is a symptom of fever.
The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

boat swain
pear main
chief tain
neu ter
pew ter
bea ver.
cleav er
weav er
sew er
lay er
pray er
may or
o yer
col ter
mo hair
trai tor
home ward
out ward
wa ges
breech es
cray on
a corn
home spun
snow drop
fore top
main top
cham ber
shoul der
mold er
ran ger
man ger
stran ger
dan ger
ci pher
twi light
moon light
day light
sky light
fore sight
por trait
bow sprit
ti dings
do ings
moor ings
fire arms
twee zers
heed less
e gress
re gress
cy press
fa mous
spi nous
vi nous
se rous
po rous
ni trous
griev ous
treat ment
wain scot
main mast
hind most
fore most
sign post
by law
rain bow
fly blow
ca lix
phe nix
re flux
week day
Fri day
pay day

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging
Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.
The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.
The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

Oak trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.
Spring is the first season of the year.
The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
Judas was a traitor; he betrayed his master: that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.
Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.
Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
The Confederate States have a large extent of sea-coast.
The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
Mohair is made of camel's hair.
Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du ress	ca ress	dis tress	ro bust
a mass	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pass	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pass	ag gress	a miss	in trust
cui rass	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo rass	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ac cess	re press	em boss	un mixt
re cess	im press	a cross	be twixt
ex cess	op press	ma tross	a vert
con fess	sup press	dis cuss	sub vert
un less	ex press	ac cost	re vert

di vert	im port, *v.*	con trast, *v.*	di vest
con vert, *v.*	com port	a midst	in vest
per vert, *v.*	sup port	in fest	be quest
a lert	trans port, *v.*	sug gest	re quest
in ert	re sort	di gest, *v.*	sub sist
ex pert	as sort	be hest	re sist
de sert	de tort	mo lest	de sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	in sist
as sert	con tort	de test	con sist
es cort, *v.*	dis tort	con test, *v.*	per sist
de port	ex tort, *v.*	pro test, *v.*	as sist
re port	un hurt	at test	un twist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.
Confess your sins and forsake them.
Unless you study you will not learn.
The fond mother loves to caress her babe.
Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.
Bridges are made across rivers.
An unjust judge may give a false judgment.
William Tell was an expert archer.
The fearful man will desert his post in battle.
Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.
We detest robbers and pirates.
Good children will not molest the little birds in their nests, nor steal their eggs.
The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

tri en ni al	sep ten ni al	lix iv i um
lix iv i al	sex ten ni al	e ques tri an
mil len ni al	ter res tri al	il lit er ate
quad ren ni al	col lat er al	a dul ter ate
per en ni al	de lir i um	as sev er ate

de cem vi rate	e rad i cate	ac com mo date
e lab o rate	cer tif i cate	com men su rate
cor rob o rate	in del i cate	in ves ti gate
in vig or ate	pre var i cate	re tal i ate
de lin e ate	au then ti cate	con cil i ate
e vap o rate	do mes ti cate	ca lum ni ate
in ac cu rate	prog nos ti cate	de mon stra tive
ca pac i tate	in tox i cate	de riv a tive
re sus ci tate	re cip ro cate	con serv a tive
de bil i tate	e quiv o cate	de fin i tive
fa cil i tate	in val i date	in fin i tive
de cap i tate	con sol i date	re trib u tive
pre cip i tate	in tim i date	con sec u tive
in def i nite	di lap i date	ex ec u tive

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate friendship and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ac quire	per spire	re quire	ex plore
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se cure
re spire	de sire	a dore	pro cure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob scure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
con spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

ad jure	pro mote	re ceive	im peach
al lure	de note	per ceive	ap proach
de mure	re fute	de rive	en croach
im mure	con fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	di lute	con trive	con geal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sure	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma ture	per mute	un glue	re veal
de cease	com pute	al cove	gen teel
de crease	de pute	re bate	as sail
re lease	dis pute	un true	out sail
in crease	be have	re move	de tail
pre cise	en slave	be hoove	re tail
con cise	for gave	ap prove	en tail
mo rose	en grave	ac crue	cur tail
jo cose	de prave	dis seize	a vail
im brue	sub due	ap prise	pre vail
dis course	in due	as size	be wail
u nite	a chieve	re lief	con trol
ig nite	ag grieve	be hoof	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mote	re trieve	re proof	ob lige

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.
The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.
You must not try to deceive your parents.
The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.
Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween	sus tain	en twine	re vere
ca reen	ca jole	post pone	se vere
cam paign	con sole	de throne	com peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ca reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre vier
dis dain	hu mane	je june	bab oon
re gain	in sane	tri une	buf foon
com plain	ob scene	com mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rac coon
a main	ter rene	es-cape	doub loon
de main	con vene	e lope	bal loon
do main	com bine	de clare	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	con fine	pre pare	lam poon
con strain	sa line	re pair	har poon
con tain	de cline	com pare	mon soon
ob tain	ca nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin cere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	co here	dis own
dis tain	di vine	aus tere	un known

un sown	a light	a wait	con tour
a do	de light	de ceit	be sides
out do	a right	con ceit	re ceipt
a go	af fright	a mour	re lieve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

"God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD, AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te ced′ ent
dis a gree ment
cir cum ja cent
re en force ment
pre en gage ment
en ter tain ment
in co her ent
in de ci sive
su per vi sor
con ser va tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga do cio
mis de mean or
ap pa ra tus
af fi da vit
ex ul ta tion
ad a man tine
man u fac ture
su per struct ure
per ad vent ure
met a mor phose
in nu en do
su per car go
in ter nun cio
ar ma dil lo
man i fes to
laz a ret to
dis en cum ber
pred e ces sor
in ter ces sor

mal e fac tor
ben e fac tor
met a phys ics
math e mat ics
dis in her it
ev a nes cent
con va les cent
ef flo res cent
cor res pond ent
in de pend ent
re im burse ment
dis con tent ment
om ni pres ent
in ad vert ent
pre ex ist ent
co ex ist ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mar ry
o ver shad ow
ac ci dent al
in ci dent al
o ri ent al
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sac ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon u ment al
in stru ment al
hor i zon tal
dis a vow al

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOUNS.	NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
cin′ na mon	por rin ger	du te ous
et y mon	stom a cher	a que ous
grid i ron	ob se quies	du bi ous
and i ron	prom is es	te di ous
skel e ton	com pass es	o di ous
sim ple ton	in dex es	stu di ous
buf fa lo	am ber gris	co pi ous
cap ri corn	em pha sis	ca ri ous
cal i co	di o cese	se ri ous
in di go	o li o	glo ri ous
ver ti go	o ver plus	cu ri ous
cal i ber	pu is sance	fu ri ous
bed cham ber	nu cle ous	spu ri ous
cin na bar	ra di us	lu mi nous
of fi cer	ter mi nus	glu ti nous
col an der	blun der buss	mu ti nous
lav en der	syl la bus	ru in ous
prov en der	in cu bus	lu di crous
cyl in der	sar di us	dan ger ous
in te ger	sir i us	hid e ous
scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mus	ster to rous

nu mer ous	rav en ous	vig or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
trait or ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
hid e ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ard u ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin ew ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pease	re pose	es cheat	re hear
dis please	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis ease	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e rase	com pose	re treat	tat too
pre mise	trans pose	un loose	en trap
sur mise	a buse, *v.*	de bauch	in *w*rap
de spise	ac cuse	re call	un ship
a rise	ex cuse, *v.*	be fall	e quip
com prise	re fuse	with al	en camp
chas tise	ef fuse	fore stall	de camp
ad vise	dif fuse	fore warn	un stop
de vise	suf fuse	de fault	u surp
re vise	in fuse	as sault	un clasp
dis g*u*ise	con fuse	pa paw	de bar
fore close	a muse	with draw	un bar
in close	re cruit	a sleep	a far
dis close	de feat	en dear	ap plause

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS *th* HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND, AS IN THINK, THIN.

theme	thole	troth	tilth
three	throe	north	smith
thane	throve	sloth	thrash
thrice	teeth	thought	thaw
throne	threw	thorn	thrall
throw	thrive	throb	thwart
truth	meath	throng	warmth
youth	thread	thong	swath
heath	thresh	thing	path
ruth	thrift	think	bath
sheath	thrust	thin	lath
both	thrum	thank	wrath
oath	depth	thick	hearth
quoth	width	thrill	tooth
growth	filth	thumb	birth
blowth	frith	thump	mirth
forth	plinth	length	third
fourth	spilth	strength	thirst
thief	thwack	hath	thirl
thieve	broth	withe	worth
faith	cloth	thatch	month
thigh	froth	thill	south
throat	loth	theft	mouth
doth	moth	thrush	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF *th*.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
cloth	clothe	sheath	sheathe
bath	bathe	wreath	wreathe
mouth	mouth	swath	swathe
breath	breathe	teeth	teeth

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
A king may sit upon a throne.
Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
A pious youth will speak the truth.
Keep your mouth clean and save your teeth.
The water in the canal has four feet of depth.
A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.
The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
The thresher threshes grain with a flail.
A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
One good action is worth many good thoughts.
A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
Drunkards are worthless fellows. and despised.
It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.
Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.
We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bal' last	com plex	Tues day	ver y
fil bert	ver tex	Wednesday	driz zly
con cert	vor tex	Thurs day	gris ly
ef fort	con vex	mid way	guil ty
pur port	lar ynx	gang way	pan sy
tran script	af flux	path way	fren zy
con script	con flux	es say	quin sy
bank rupt	ef flux	com fort	gip sy
eld est	in flux	cov ert	tip sy
neph ew	con text	bom bast	drop sy
sin ew	bow line	court ship	scrub by
land tax	mid day	flim sy	shrub by
syn tax	Sun day	clum sy	stub by
in dex	Mon day	swel try	nut meg

off ing	hear say	dai ly	frail ty
stuff ing	drear y	dai sy	dain ty
bri ny	wea ry	ea sy	cam bric
nose gay	que ry	trea ty	shoul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE *o* OF THE DIGRAPH *ow* HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bor′ row	bil low	har row	win dow
el bow	hol low	spar row	win now
fel low	ar row	yar row	wil low
fol low	far row	yel low	mel low
cal low	nar row	tal low	mor row
mead ow	mal low	fal low	sor row
shad ow	pil low	shal low	bur row
hal low	min now	fur row	swal low
bel low	mar row	wid ow	wal low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from oversetting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows and sheep.
Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.
The bull bellows and paws the ground.
Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ras ure	wee vil	mourn ful	sports man
seiz ure	snow ball	fear ful	brain pan
trea tise	bride well	cheer ful	mon ster
like wise	mole hill	right ful	free stone
door case	fe rine	fruit ful	mile stone
stair case	mind ful	boast ful	grave stone
sea horse	peace ful	aw ful	hail stone
bri dal	hate ful	law ful	hy phen
feu dal	wake ful	play day	au tumn
oat meal	guile ful	thrall dom	au burn
spi ral	dole ful	watch man	sauce pan
flo ral	shame ful	watch ful	war fare
neu tral	bane ful	free dom	fac ile
plu ral	tune ful	bo som	serv ile
port al	hope ful	luke warm	dac tyl
bru tal	care ful	tri form	duc tile
vi tal	ire ful	glow worm	mis sile
e qual	dire ful	de ism	pan tile
sur feit	use ful	oak um	rep tile
an gel	grate ful	quo rum	fer tile
an cient	spite ful	stra tum	hos tile
wea sel	waste ful	sea man	sex tile
jew el	faith ful	free man	flex ile
new el	youth ful	fore man	verd ure
crew el	gain ful	yeo man	ord ure
tew el	pain ful	sales man	fig ure
tre foil	spoon ful	states man	in jure

con jure	frac ture	mor tise	leg ate
per jure	cul ture	prac tice	frig ate
pleas ure	fix ture	trav erse	in grate
meas ure	cam phor	ad verse	phys ic
treas ure	grand sire	pack horse	jon quil
cen sure	prom ise	ref use	sub tile
press ure	an ise	man date	fer ule
fis ure	tur key	ag ate	con dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post around which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vent ur ous	pre cip i tous
a non y mous	ne ces si tous
sy non y mous	am phib i ous
un gen er ous	mi rac u lous
mag nan i mous	a nal o gous
u nan i mous	per fid i ous
as par a gus	fas tid i ous

in sid i ous
in vid i ous
con spic u ous
per spic u ous
pro mis cu ous
as sid u ous
am big u ous
con tig u ous
mel lif lu ous
su per flu ous
in gen u ous
con tin u ous
in con gru ous
im pet u ous
tu mul tu ous
vo lup tu ous
tem pest u ous
sig nif i cant
ex trav a gant
pre dom i nant
in tol er ant
i tin er ant
in hab it ant
con com i tant
ir rel e vant
be nef i cent
mag nif i cent
mu nif i cent
co in ci dent
non res i dent
im prov i dent

in tel li gent
ma lev o lent
be nev o lent
pre dic a ment
dis par age ment
en cour age ment
en fran chise ment
dis fran chise ment
en tan gle ment
ac knowl edg ment
es tab lish ment
em bel lish ment
ac com plish ment
as ton ish ment
re lin quish ment
im ped i ment
ha bil i ment
im pris on ment
em bar rass ment
in teg u ment
e mol u ment
pre em i nent
in con ti nent
im per ti nent
in dif fer ent
ir rev er ent
om nip o tent
mel lif lu ent
cir cum flu ent
ac cou ter ment
com mu ni cant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that cannot take place according to the ordinary laws of nature; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost anything that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

as per i ty
se ver i ty
pros per i ty
aus ter i ty
dex ter i ty
in teg ri ty
ma jor i ty
pri or i ty
mi nor i ty
plu ral i ty
fa tal i ty
vi tal i ty
mo ral i ty
mor tal i ty
bru tal i ty
fi del i ty
sta bil i ty
mo bil i ty
no bil i ty
fa cil i ty

do cil i ty
a gil i ty
fra gil i ty
ni hil i ty
hu mil i ty
ste ril i ty
vi ril i ty
scur ril i ty
duc til i ty
gen til i ty
fer til i ty
hos til i ty
tran quil i ty
ser vil i ty
pro pin qui ty
ca lam i ty
ex trem i ty
sub lim i ty
prox im i ty
con form i ty

e nor mi ty
ur ban ity
cu pid i ty
tur gid i ty
va lid i ty
ca lid i ty
so lid i ty
ti mid i ty
hu mid i ty
ra pid i ty
stu pid i ty
a rid i ty
flo rid i ty
fe cun di ty
ro tun di ty
com mod i ty
ab surd i ty
lo cal i ty
vo cal i ty
ras cal i ty

re al i ty	de spond en cy	hy poc ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar, the plural number means more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the Confederate States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

co tem po ra ry	de clam a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex clam a to ry
de rog a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pel la to ry	ex plan a to ry
con sol a to ry	de clar a to ry
de fam a to ry	pre par a to ry

dis pen sa to ry
sub sid i a ry
in cen di a ry
sti pen di a ry
e pis to la ry
vo cab u la ry
im ag in a ry
pre lim i na ry
con fec tion er y
un nec es sa ry
he red i ta ry
in vol un ta ry
re sid u a ry
tu mult u a ry
vo lupt u a ry

ob serv a to ry
con serv a to ry
pro hib i to ry
pre mon i to ry
re pos i to ry
sup pos i to ry
le git i ma cy
in vet er a cy
sub serv i en cy
de gen er a cy
con fed er a cy
ef fem i na cy
in del i ca cy
in hab it an cy
ac com pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri al′ i ty
il lib er al i ty
u ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru men tal i ty
spir it u al i ty
im prob a bil i ty
im pla ca bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ca pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in cred i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
di vis i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty
com press i bil i ty
com pat i bil i ty
de struct i bil i ty
per cep ti bil i ty
re sist i bil i ty
com bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lar i ty
par tic u lar i ty
ir reg u lar i ty
in fe ri or i ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet u os i ty
gen er al is si mo
dis ci plin a ri an
pre des ti na ri an
an te di lu vi an
het e ro ge ne ous
me di a to ri al
in quis i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ben′ e fit
al pha bet
par a pet
sum mer set
min u et
pol y pus
im pe tus
cat a ract
in tel lect
cir cum spect
pick pock et
flow er et
lev er et
pen ny weight
cat a pult
men di cant
sup pli cant
per ma nent
mis cre ant
ter ma gant
el e gant
lit i gant
ar ro gant
el e phant

syc o phant	in do lent	sim i lar
pet u lant	tur bu lent	pop u lar
ad a mant	suc cu lent	tab u lar
cov e nant	fec u lent	glob u lar
con so nant	es cu lent	sec u lar
per ti nent	op u lent	oc u lar
tol er ant	vir u lent	joc u lar
cor mo rant	flat u lent	cir cu lar
ig no rant	lig a ment	mus cu lar
con ver sant	par li*a* ment	reg u lar
mil i tant	fil a ment	cel lu lar
ad ju tant	arm a ment	an nu lar
rel e vant	sac ra ment	scap u lar
in no cent	test a ment	in su lar
ac ci dent	man age ment	con su lar
in ci dent	im ple ment	cap su lar
dif fi dent	com ple ment	tit u lar
con fi dent	com pli ment	sub lu nar
res i dent	bat tle ment	cim e ter
pres i dent	set tle ment	bas i lisk
prov i dent	ten e ment	can ni bal
in di gent	in cre ment	coch i neal
neg li gent	em bry o	mar tin gal
am bi ent	part ner ship	hos pi tal
prev a lent	fel low ship	ped es tal
pes ti lent	cal en dar	tu bu lar
ex cel lent	vin e gar	ju gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fu ner al

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gu i ty	im por tu ni ty
con ti gu i ty	op por tu ni ty
con tra ri e ty	per pe tu i ty

su per flu i ty
in cre du li ty
in se cu ri ty
im ma tu ri ty
per spi cu i ty
as si du i ty
con ti nu i ty
in ge nu i ty
in con gru i ty
fran gi bil i ty
fal li bil i ty
fea si bil i ty
vis i bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
pos si bil i ty
plau si bil i ty
im be cil i ty
in do cil i ty
vol a til i ty
ver sa til i ty
ca pa bil i ty
in si pid i ty
il le gal i ty
prod i gal i ty
cor di al i ty
per son al i ty
prin ci pal i ty
lib er al i ty
gen er al i ty
im mo ral i ty
hos pi tal i ty
im mor tal i ty
in e qual i ty
sen su al i ty

punct u al i ty
mut u al i ty
in fi del i ty
prob a bil i ty
in a bil i ty
du ra bil i ty
dis a bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
mu ta bil i ty
cred i bil i ty
tan gi bil i ty
so cia bil i ty
tract a bil i ty
pla ca bil i ty
in u til i ty
in ci vil i ty
u ni form i ty
non con form i ty
con san guin i ty
sin gu lar i ty
joc u lar i ty
reg u lar i ty
pop u lar i ty
me di oc ri ty
in sin cer i ty
sin u os i ty
cu ri os i ty
an i mos i ty
gen er os i ty
flex i bil i ty
im mo bil i ty
sol u bil i ty
vol u bil i ty
mag na nim i ty

u na nim i ty
in hu man i ty
ar is toc ra cy
in ad ver ten cy
phra se ol o gy
os te ol o gy
a er ol o gy
no to ri e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ces sa′ tion
li ba tion
pro ba tion
va ca tion
lo ca tion
vo ca tion
gra da tion
foun da tion
cre a tion
ne ga tion
pur ga tion
mi gra tion
ob la tion
re la tion
trans la tion
for ma tion
stag na tion
dam na tion
car na tion
vi bra tion
nar ra tion
pros tra tion
du ra tion
pul sa tion
sen sa tion
dic ta tion
ci ta tion
plan ta tion
no ta tion
ro ta tion
quo ta tion
temp ta tion
pri va tion
sal va tion
e qua tion
vex a tion
tax a tion
sa na tion
com ple tion
se cre tion
con cre tion
ex cre tion
e mo tion
pro mo tion
de vo tion
pro por tion
ap por tion
ab lu tion
so lu tion
pol lu tion
di lu tion
at trac tion
re frac tion
sub trac tion
de trac tion
con trac tion
pro trac tion
dis trac tion
ex trac tion
con nec tion
af fec tion
con fec tion
per fec tion
in fec tion
sub jec tion
de jec tion
re jec tion
in jec tion
ob jec tion
pro jec tion
e lec tion
se lec tion
re flec tion
col lec tion
in spec tion
di rec tion
cor rec tion
dis sec tion
de tec tion
af flic tion
re stric tion

con vic tion
com pul sion
ex pul sion
con vul sion
ex pan sion
as cen sion
de scen sion
di men sion
sus pen sion
dis sen sion
pre ten sion
sub mer sion
e mer sion
im mer sion
as per sion
dis per sion
a ver sion
sub ver sion
re ver sion
di ver sion
in ver sion
con ver sion
per ver sion
com pas sion
ac ces sion
se ces sion
con ces sion
pro ces sion
con fes sion
pro fes sion
ag gres sion
di gres sion
pro gres sion
re gres sion

de pres sion
im pres sion
op pres sion
sup pres sion
ex pres sion
pos ses sion
sub mis sion
ad mis sion
e mis sion
re mis sion
com mis sion
o mis sion
per mis sion
dis mis sion
con cus sion
dis cus sion
re ac tion
con junc tion
in junc tion
com punc tion
de coc tion
con coc tion
in frac tion
ab duc tion
de duc tion
re duc tion
se duc tion
in duc tion
ob struc tion
de struc tion
in struc tion
con struc tion
de ten tion
in ten tion

re ten tion
con ten tion
dis ten tion
at ten tion
in ven tion
con ven tion
de cep tion
re cep tion
con cep tion
ex cep tion
per cep tion
as crip tion
de scrip tion
in scrip tion
pre scrip tion
pro scrip tion
re demp tion
con sump tion
a dop tion
ab sorp tion
e rup tion
cor rup tion
de ser tion
in ser tion
as ser tion
ex er tion
con tor tion
dis tor tion
ex tinc tion
ex ten sion
ex tor tion
ir rup tion
com plex ion
de flux ion

No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li ca′ tion	lit i ga tion	dis til la tion
rep li ca tion	mit i ga tion	per co la tion
im pli ca tion	in sti ga tion	vi o la tion
com pli ca tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ca tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ca tion	pro lon ga tion	con so la tion
ex pli ca tion	ab ro ga tion	con tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas ci na tion	trib u la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pec u la tion
in cu ba tion	pal li a tion	spec u la tion
ab di ca tion	ex pi a tion	cal cu la tion
ded i ca tion	va ri a tion	cir cu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod u la tion
in di ca tion	ex ha la tion	reg u la tion
vin di ca tion	con ge la tion	gran u la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip u la tion
ob li ga tion	in stal la tion	pop u la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat u la tion
ir ri ga tion	con stel la tion	re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the Confederate States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

def′ i nite	des ti tute	mi cro scope
ap po site	in sti tute	an te lope
op po site	con sti tute	pro to type
in fi nite	pros ti tute	hem is phere
hyp o crite	pros e lyte	at mos phere
par a site	bar be cue	com mo dore
ob so lete	res i due	syc a more
ex pe dite	ves ti bule	vol a tile
rec on dite	rid i cule	ver sa tile
sat el lite	mus ca dine	mer can tile
er e mite	brig an tine	in fan tile
ap pe tite	cal a mine	dis ci pline
an ec dote	cel an dine	mas cu line
pros e cute	ser pen tine	fem i nine
per se cute	tur pen tine	nec tar ine
ex e cute	por cu pine	gen u ine
ab so lute	an o dyne	ber yl line
dis so lute	tel e scope	fa vor ite
sub sti tute	hor o scope	pu er ile

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

con dense	re solve	re mark	con fer
im mense	dis solve	un mask	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ca bal	se cern
pre pense	de volve	re bel	con cern
of fense	re volve	fare well	dis cern
dis pense	con volve	un furl	sub orn
pre tense	a bode	de form	a dorn
col lapse	un nerve	re form	for lorn
im merse	ob serve	in form	ad journ
as perse	sub serve	con form	re turn
dis perse	de serve	per form	fore run
a verse	re serve	trans form	cra vat
re verse	pre serve	con demn	co quet
in verse	con serve	in ter	a baft
con verse	her self	a ver	be set
per verse	my self	ab hor	a loft
trans verse	at tach	oc cur	un apt
in dorse	de tach	in cur	con tempt
re morse	en rich	con cur	at tempt
un horse	re trench	re cur	a dopt
dis burse	in trench	de mur	ab rupt
de terge	dis patch	a las	cor rupt
di verge	mis match	a mend	a part
mis give	a fresh	de fer	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for give	de bark	pre fer	a mong
ab solve	em bark	in fer	be long

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us: they are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles. When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mean or
re main der
en tice ment
en force ment
di vorce ment
in duce ment
a gree ment
en gage ment
de file ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re fine ment
con fine ment
e lope ment
re tire ment
ac quire ment
im peach ment
en croach ment
con ceal ment
con geal ment
at tain ment
de po nent
op po nent
com po nent
ad ja cent
in de cent
vice ge rent
en roll ment

im pru dent	de part ment
in her ent	ad just ment
ad her ent	in vest ment
co her ent	a but ment
at tend ant	as sist ant
as cend ant	in ces sant
de fend ant	re luc tant
in tes tines	im por tant
pro bŏs cis	as sist ant
el lip sis	in con stant
syn op sis	in cum bent
com mand ment	pu tres cent
a mend ment	trans cend ent
bom bard ment	de pend ent
en hance ment	in dul gent
ad vance ment	re ful gent
a merce ment	ef ful gent
in fringe ment	e mul gent
de tach ment	as trin gent
at tach ment	re strin gent
in trench ment	e mer gent
re trench ment	de ter gent
re fresh ment	ab hor rent
dis cern ment	con cur rent
pre fer ment	con sist ent
a mass ment	re solv ent
al lot ment	de lin quent
a part ment	re cum bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

A deponent is one who makes oath to anything.
A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.
An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
A synopsis is a collective view of things.
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD.

des′ o late, *v.*
ad vo cate, *v.*
ven ti late
tit il late
scin til late
per co late
im mo late
spec u late
cal cu late
cir cu late
mod u late
reg u late
un du late
em u late
stim u late
gran u late
stip u late
cop u late
pop u late
con su late
sub li mate, *v.*
an i mate, *v.*
in ti mate, *v.*
es ti mate, *v.*
fas ci nate
or di nate
ful mi nate
nom i nate
ger mi nate
per son ate
pas sion ate
fort u nate
dis si pate
sep a rate, *v.*
cel e brate
des e crate
con se crate
ex e crate
ver ber ate
ul cer ate
mod er ate, *v.*
ag gre gate
ver te brate
gen er ate
ven er ate
tem per ate
op er ate
as per ate
des per ate
it er ate
em i grate
trans mi grate
as pi rate, *v.*
dec o rate
per fo rate
cor po rate
pen e trate
per pe trate
ar bi trate
ac cu rate
lam i nate
in du rate
sat u rate
sus ci tate
med i tate
im i tate

ir ri tate	sal i vate	sit u ate
hes i tate	cul ti vate	est u ate
grav i tate	cap i tate	ex pi ate
am pu tate	ren o vate	de vi ate
ex ca vate	in no vate	vi o late
ag gra vate	ad e quate	ru mi nate
grad u ate	fluct u ate	lu cu brate

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chil' blain	an nals	man ners	end less
vil lain	en trails	nip pers	zeal ous
mort main	mit tens	scis sors	jeal ous
plant ain	sum mons	car cass	pomp ous
ver vain	for ceps	cut lass	won drous
cur tain	pinch ers	com pass	lep rous
dol phin	glan ders	mat rass	mon strous
some times	jaun dice	mat tress	nerv ous
tress es	snuf fers	ab scess	tor ment
trap pings	stag gers	lar gess	vest ment

ser pent	solv ent	fag ot	red hot
tor rent	con vent	mag got	zeal ot
cur rent	fer ment	big ot	tap root
ab sent	sun burnt	spig ot	grass plot
pres ent	ab bot	in got	buck et
ad vent	tur bot	blood shot	bu gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.
A curtain is used to hide something from the view.
The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.
The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.
A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.
Annals are history in the order of years.
A cutlass is a broad curving sword.
A largess is a donation or gift.
A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.
An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.
Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.
A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.
Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.
A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cal' o mel	al to hol	gar ni ture
cit a del	vit ri ol	fur ni ture
in fi del	par a sol	sep ul ture
sen ti nel	si ne cure	par a dise
mack er el	ep i cure	mer chan dise
cock er el	lig a ture	en ter prise
cod i cil	sig na ture	hand ker chief
dom i cil	cur va ture	sem i breve
daf fo dil	for feit ure	per i wig

an ti pode
rec om pense
hol ly hock
al ka li
hem i stich
au to graph
par a graph
ep i taph
av e nue
rev e nue
ret i nue
des pot ism
par ox ysm
mi cro cosm
min i mum
pend u lum
max i mum
tym pa num
pel i can
guar di an

styg i an
hort u lan
hus band man
gen tle man
mus sul man
al der man
jour ney man
bish op ric
cler gy man
coun try man
vet er an
al co ran
won der ful
sor row ful
an a gram
ep i gram
mon o gram
di a gram
u ni verse
sea far ing

way far ing
fu gi tive
pu ni tive
nu tri tive
e go tism
pro to col
du pli cate
ro se ate
fu mi gate
me di ate, *v.*
me di um
o di um
o pi um
pre mi um
spo li ate
o pi ate
o ver ture
ju ry man
pu ri tan
phi lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercnry made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then conden[illegible]d.
A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.
A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.
An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.
An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.
Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.
Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.
The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.
A domicil is the place of a man's residence.
Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.
The glanders is a disease of horses.
The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.
A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF *a* IN *all* OR *what*.

au′ thor	squan der	slaugh ter	wan der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	cau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
faul ty	saw pit	saw yer	draw back
pau per	law suit	haw thorn	al most
squad ron	wa ter	scal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.
The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.
The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.
Paupers are poor people who are supported by a publie tax.
Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.
It is the business of a lawyer to give eounsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.
Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.
The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mis′ sive	sprink ling	gos ling
cap tive	twink ling	nurs ling
fes tive	shil ling	fat ling
cos tive	sap ling	bant ling
mag pie	strip ling	scant ling
some thing	dump ling	nest ling
stock ing	dar ling	her ring
mid dling	star ling	ob long
world ling	ster ling	head long

fur long	parch ment	plain tive
head ache	pleas ant	mo tive
tooth ache	peas ant	sport ive
heart ache	dis tant	hire ling
os trich	in stant	year ling
gal lant	con stant	day spring
dor mant	ex tant	tri umph
ten ant	sex tant	tri glyph
preg nant	lam bent	tru ant
rem nant	ac cent	ar dent
pen nant	ad vent	mas sive
flip pant	cres cent	pas sive
quad rant	ser aph	stat ue
ar rant	sta tive	stat ute
war rant	na tive	virt ue

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mo′ tion	frac tion	unc′tion
no tion	trac tion	func tion
lo tion	men tion	junc tion
po tion	pen sion	suc tion
por tion	ces sion	spon sion
na tion	ten sion	tor tion
ra tion	mer sion	mis sion
sta tion	ver sion	cap tion
man sion	ses sion	op tion
pas sion	lec tion	flec tion
fac tion	dic tion	auc tion
ac tion	fic tion	cau tion

Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prem' a cy
the oc ra cy
de moc ra cy
con spir a cy
ge og ra phy
bi og ra phy
cos mog ra phy
ste nog ra phy
zo og ra phy
to pog ra phy
ty pog ra phy
hy drog ra phy
phi los o phy
a cad e my
e con o my
a nat o my
zo ot o my
e piph a ny
phi lan thro phy
mis an thro phy
pe riph er y
ar til le ry
hy drop a thy
de liv er y
dis cov er y

com pul so ry
ol fac to ry
re frac to ry
re fec to ry
di rec to ry
con sis to ry
i dol a try
ge om e try
im men si ty
pro pen si ty
ver bos i ty
ad ver si ty
di ver si ty
ne ces si ty
i den ti ty
con cav i ty
de prav i ty
lon gev i ty
ac cliv i ty
na tiv i ty
ac tiv i ty
cap tiv i ty
fes tiv i ty
per plex i ty
con vex i ty

pro lix i ty
un cer tain ty
im mod est y
dis *h*on est y
so lil o quy
hu man i ty
a men i ty
se ren i ty
vi cin i ty
af fin i ty
di vin i ty
in dem ni ty
so lem ni ty
fra ter ni ty
e ter ni ty
bar bar i ty
vul gar i ty
dis par i ty
ce leb ri ty
a lac ri ty
sin cer i ty
ce ler i ty
te mer i ty
in teg ri ty
dis til ler y

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju′ rid i cal
con viv i al
di ag o nal
pen tag o nal
tra di′′ tion al
in ten tional
per pet u al
ha bit u al
e vent u al
un mer ci ful
fa nat i cism
ex or di um
mil len ni um
re pub li can
me rid i an
un nat u ral
con ject u ral
cen trip e tal
con tin u al
ef fect u al
ob liv i on
in cog ni to
co part ner ship
dis sim i lar
ver nac u lar
o rac u lar
or bic u lar
par tic u lar
ir reg u lar
bi valv u lar

un pop u lar
tri an″ gu lar
pa rish ion er
di am e ter
ad min is ter
em bas sa dor
pro gen i tor
com pos i tor
me trop o lis
e phem e ris
a nal y sis
de lir i ous
in dus tri ous
il lus tri ous
las civ i ous
ob liv i ous
a nom a lous
e pit o mize
a pos ta tize
im mor tal ize
ex tem po re
en tab la ture
dis com fit ure
pro con sul ship
dis con so late
a pos to late
ob se qui ous
oc ca sion al
pro por tion al
heb dom a dal

No. 119—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH.

as sim′ i late
prog nos tic ate
per am bu late
e jac u late
im mac u late
ma tric u late
ges tic u late
in oc u late
co ag u late
de pop u late
con grat u late
ca pit u late
ex pos tu late
a mal ga mate
ex hil a rate
le git i mate, *v.*
ap prox i mate
con cat e nate
sub or di nate, *v.*
o rig i nate
con tam i nate
dis sem i nate
re crim i nate
a bom i nate
pre dom i nate
in tem per ate
re gen er ate, *v.*
co op er ate
ex as per ate
com mis er ate
in vet er ate
re it er ate
ob lit er ate
e vac u ate
at ten u ate, *v.*
ex ten u ate
in ad e quate
ef fect u ate
per pet u ate
as sas sin ate

pro cras ti nate
pre des ti nate, *v.*
com pas sion ate, *v.*
dis pas sion ate
af fec tion ate
un for tu nate
e man ci pate
de lib er ate, *v.*
in car cer ate
con fed er ate, *v.*
con sid er ate
pre pon der ate
im mod er ate
ac cel er ate

in die a tive
pre rog a tive
ir rel a tive
ap pel la tive
con tem pla tive
su per la tive
al ter na tive
de clar a tive
com par a tive
im per a tive
in dem ni fy
per son i fy
re stor a tive
dis qual i fy

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE SECOND.

al lu vi on
pe tro le um
ce ru le an
le vi a than
li bra ri an
a gra ri an
pre ca ri ous
vi ca ri ous
ne fa ri ous
gre ga ri ous
o va ri ous
op pro bi ous

sa lu bri ous
im pe ri ous
mys te ri ous
la bo ri ous
in glo ri ous
cen so ri ous
vic to ri ous
no to ri ous
ux o ri ous
in ju ri ous
pe nu ri ous
u su ri ous

lux u ri ous
vo lu mi nous
o be di ent
ex pe di ent
in gre di ent
im mu ni ty
com mu ni ty
im pu ni ty
com pla cen cy
in de cen cy
di plo ma cy
trans par en cy

A library is a collection of books.
A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.
The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.
That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri al i ty	im pen e tra bil i ty
in di vis i bil i ty	in el i gi bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty	im mal le a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty	per pen dic u lar i ty
in de struct i bil i ty	in com press i bil i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty	in de fen si bil i ty
ir re sist i bil i ty	val e tu di na ri an
in com bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGTHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bil i ty in com pre hen si bil i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

e′ ther
ja cinth
the sis
ze nith
thick et
thun der
this *tle*
thros *tle*
throt tle
thirs ty
thrift y
length wise
length y
threat en ing
au thor
au thor ize
au thor i ty
au thor i ta tive
meth od
an them
diph thong
eth ics
pan ther
sab bath
thim ble
Thurs day
trip thong
in thrall
a thwart
be troth
thir ty

thor ough
thir teen
thou sand
a the ism
the o ry
the o rem
hy a cinth
cath o lic
ap o thegm
thun der bolt
ep i thet
lab y rinth
leth ar gy
pleth o ry
pleth o ric
sym pa thy
am a ranth
am e thist
ap a thy
can the rus
math e sis
syn the sis
pan the on
e the re al
can tha ris
ca the dral
u re thra
au then tic
pa thet ic
syn thet ic
a can thus

ath let ic
me theg lin
ca thar tic
a the ist ic
the o ret ic al
me thod ic al
math e mat ics
le vi a than
en thu si asm
an tip a thy
a rith me tic
an tith e sis
mis an thro py
phi lan thro py
can thar i des
the oc ra cy
the ol o gy
the od o lite
ther mom e ter
ca thol i con
my thol o gy
or thog ra phy
hy poth e sis
li thog ra phy
li thot o my
a poth e ca ry
ap o the o sis
pol y the ism
bib li o the cal
ich thy ol o gy
or ni thol o gy

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

ei′ ther	neth er	broth er
neith er	weth er	wor thy
hea then	prith ee	moth er
cloth ier	bur then	smoth er
rath er	south ern	oth er
fath om	teth er	with ers
gath er	thith er	be neath
hith er	with er	be queath
fur ther	lath er	with draw
breth ren	fa ther	an oth er
whith er	far thing	to geth er
wheth er	fur thest	un wor thy
leath er	poth er	there with al
feath er	broth el	nev er the less

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ac com′ plish	di min ish	ex tin″ guish
es tab lish	ad mon ish	re lin quish
em bel lish	pre mon ish	ex cul pate
a bol ish	as ton ish	con cen trate
re plen ish	dis tin″ guish	re mon strance

il lus trate	mo ment ous	tri umph ant
em broid er	por tent ous	as sail ant
Adjectives.	a bun dant	so no rous
e nor mous	re dun dant	a ce tous
dis as trous	dis cor dant	con ca vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē′ di ate	e qui pon der ate
dis pro por tion ate	par ti cip i al
cer e mo ni al	in di vid u al
mat ri mo ni al	in ef fect u al
pat ri mo ni al	in tel lect u al
an ti mo ni al	pu sil lan i mous
tes ti mo ni al	dis in gen ous
im ma te ri al	in sig nif i cant
mag is te ri al	e qui pon der ant
min is te ri al	cir cum am bi ent
im me mo ri al	an ni ver sa ry
sen a to ri al	par lia ment a ry
dic ta to ri al	tes ta ment a ry
e qua to ri al	al i ment a ry
in ar tic u late	sup ple ment a ry
il le git i mate	el e ment a ry
in de ter min ate	sat is fac to ry

con tra dic to ry	hom o ge ne ous
val e dic to ry	con tu me li ous
in tro duc to ry	ac ri mo ni ous
trig o nom e try	par si mo ni ous
a re om e try	del e te ri ous
mis cel la ne ous	mer i to ri ous
sub ter ra ne ous	dis o be di ent
suc ce da ne ous	in ex pe di ent
si mul ta ne ous	con ti nu i ty
in stan ta ne ous	im pro pri e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

delve	cash	smash	pish	text
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twixt
nerve	gash	crash	gush	minx
curve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
elf	lash	flesh	blush	change
shelf	flash	mesh	crush	mange
self	plash	fresh	frush	range
pelf	slash	dish	tush	grange
ash	mash	fish	next	forge

baste	flute	light	night	frounce
chaste	mute	blight	wight	rounce
haste	brute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fight	sight	tight	*ch*asm
lute	hight	slight	blowze	prism

MONOSYLLABLES, WITH *th* VOCAL.

the	thy	them	tithe	smooth
those	then	thence	lithe	soothe
this	thus	than	writhe	they
that	thou	blithe	scythe	there
thine	thee	hithe	tho*ugh*	their

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF *th* IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bath	baths	swath	swaths	mouth	mouths
lath	laths	cloth	cloths	wreath	wreaths
path	paths	moth	moths	sheath	sheaths

The number twelve forms a dozen.
To delve is to dig in the ground.
When the nerves are affected the hands shake.
Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.
Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.
Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.
An elf is a being of the fancy.
A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.
Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.
Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.
Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.
A grange is a farm and farm-house.
A forge is a place where iron is hammered.
A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.
To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.
Great haste often makes waste.
It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How

much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *h* IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE *w*; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED *hwale*; THAT IS, *hooale*: *when*, IS *hwen*; THAT IS, *hooen*

whale	whet	whiz	whip stock
wheat	which	where	whis per
wharf	whilk	whey	whis ky
what	whiff	wher′ ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whet stone	whith er
whee dle	whin	whif fle	whit low
whine	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whelm	whig gism	whirl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pool
whi′ ten	when	whin ny	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin yard	whirl bat
whi tish	whisk	whip cord	whirl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip graft	wharf age
why	whit	whip saw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *w* IS SILENT.

*w*ho	*w*ho ev er
*w*hom	*w*ho so ev er
*w*hose	*w*hom so ev er
*w*hole	*w*hole sale
*w*hoop	*w*hole some

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings. This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a penknife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whiskey has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *x* PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF *gz*.

ex act′	ex ag ger ate	ex or di um
ex alt	ex am ine	ex ot ic
ex empt	ex am ple	ex em plar
ex ert	ex an i mate	ex em pla ry
ex haust	ex as per ate	ex em pli fy
ex hort	ex ec u tive	ex emp tion
ex ile	ex ec u tor	ex on er atc
ex ist	ex ec u trix	ex or bi tance
ex ult	ex hib it	ex or bi tant
ex hale	ex ist ence	ex u ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.
To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.
We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.
An exile is one who is banished from his country.
In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.
An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.
The President of the Confederate States is the chief executive officer of the government.
Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
The earth often produces exuberant crops.
Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *tian* AND *tion* ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY *chun*.

bas′ tion	ad us′ tion	in di ges′ tion
Chris tian	con ges tion	ex haus tion
mix tion	di ges tion	ex us tion
ques tion	ad mix tion	sug ges tion
fus tian	com bus tion	in ges tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *i* IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE *y* CONSONANT; THUS *al ien*, IS PRONOUNCED *al yen*, AND CLOTH IER, CLOTH YER.

al ien	sav ior	sen ior
court ier	pav ior	bil ious
cloth ier	jun ior	bill ion

bill iards
cull ion
mill ion
min ion
min ious
pill ion
pin ion
runn ion
scull ion
trill ion
trunn ion
brill iant
fil ial
coll ier
pann ier
pon iard
val iant
on ion
bull ion
al ien ate
bil ia ry
brill ian cy
brill iant ly
mil ia ry
val iant ly
val iant ness
com mun ion
ver mil ion
pa vil ion
pos till ion
fa mil iar
bat tal ion
com pan ion
ras cal ion
do min ion
mo dill ion
o pin ion
re bell ion
re bell ious
ci vil ian
dis un ion
be hav ior
pe cul iar
in tagl io
se ragl io
fa mil iar ize
o pin ion ist
o pin ion a ted

No. 130.—CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES *sier* AND *zier* ARE PRONOUNCED *zher* OR *zhur*, *sion* ARE PRONOUNCED *zhun*, AND *sia* ARE PRONOUNCED *zha*.

bra sier
gla zier
gra zier
ho sier
o sier
cro sier
fu sion
af fu sion
co he sion
ad he sion
de lu sion
e ro sion
e va sion
pro fu sion
a bra sion
col lu sion
con clu sion
con fu sion
cor ro sion
oc ca sion
per va sion
e lu sion
dif fu sion
dis plo sion
ex plo sion
ef fu sion
il lu sion
in fu sion
in va sion
suf fu sion
dis sua sion
per sua sion
am bro sia
am bro sial
ob tru sion
de tru sion
in tru sion
pro tru sion
ex tru sion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED *zhun*, OR THE VOWEL *i* MAY BE CONSIDERED AS LIQUID, LIKE *y*.

ab scis′ ion
col lis ion
de cis ion
de ris ion
e lis ion
pre cis ion
pro vis ion
re vis ion
re scis ion
con cis ion
ex cis ion
di vis ion
in cis ion
mis pris ion
pre vis ion
e lys ian
cir cum cis ion
sub di vis ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH *c* BEFORE *h* HAS THE SOUND OF *k*.

Christ
chyle
scheme
ache
chasm
chrism
chord
chyme
loch
school
choir
cho rus
cho ral
ar chives
cha os
a chor
ep och
i chor
o cher
tro chee
an chor
chem ist
Christ mas
Chris tian
mas tich
ech o
chron ic
sched ule
pas chal
chlo rite
chol er
cho rist
schol ar
mon arch
stom ach
an ar chy
chrys o lite
char ac ter
cat e chism
pen ta teuch
sep ul cher
tech nic al
an cho ret
arch i tect
arch i trave
arch e type
hep tar chy
mach i nate
Chris ten dom
brach i al
lach ry mal
sac cha rine
syn chro nysm
mich æl mas
chor is ter
chron i cle
or ches tra
och i my
pa tri arch
eu cha rist
chi me ra
pa ro chi al
cha me le on

chro mat ic	syn ec do che	the om a chy
me chan ic	mo narch ic al	mel an chol y
cha ot ic	bron chot o my	pa tri arch y
scho las tic	chro nol o gy	hi er arch y
ca chex y	chi rog ra phy	ol i gar chy
cha lyb e ate	cho rog ra phy	cat e chet ic al
a nach ro nism	chro nome ter	ich thy ol o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *g* HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE *e*, *i* AND *y*.

gear	ea ger	crag ged	gib bous
geese	mea ger	dig ger	gid dy
geld	gew gaw	dig ging	gig gle
gift	ti ger	rig ging	gig gling
give	to ged	rig ged	gig let
gig	big gin	rig ger	giz zard
gild	brag ger	flag ging	gim let
gimp	dag ger	flag gy	girl ish
gird	crag gy	sog gy	jag ged
girth	bug gy	gib ber	jag gy

leg ged	twig ged	nog gin	gag ging
leg gin	twig gen	tar get	brag ged
pig gin	twig gy	flog ged	brag ging
quag gy	wag ging	flog ging	bag ging
rag ged	wag gish	gift ed	geld ing
trig ger	au ger	hug ged	gild ing
scrag ged	bog gy	hug ging	gild ed
scrag gy	fog gy	shrug ged	gild er
shag gy	clog ged	shrug ging	swag ger
shag ged	clog ging	rug ged	swag gy
slug gish	clog gy	tug ged	gird le
lug ger	cog ged	tug ging	gird er
snag ged	cog ger	lug ged	be gin
snag gy	dog ged	lug ging	wag ged
sprig gy	dog gish	mug gy	wag ger y
sprig ged	jog ged	fag ged	log ger head
stag ger	jog ging	fag ging	or gil lous
stag gers	jog ger	gag ged	to geth er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *c* ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF *s*, AND *g* THAT OF *j*.

mag′ ic	tac it	pac i fy
trag ic	ag i tate	pag i nal
ag ile	leg i ble	reg i cide
ac id	vig i lant	reg i men
dig it	reg i ment	reg is ter
fac ile	prec e dent	spec i fy
frag ile	prec i pice	mac er ate
frig id	rec i pe	mag is trate
rig id	dec i mal	mag is tra cy
plac id	dec i mate	trag e dy
sig il	lac er ate	vic i nage

veg e tate
veg e ta ble
log ic
proc ess
cog i tate
prog e ny
il lic it
im plic it
e lic it
ex plic it
so lic it
im ag ine
au dac i ty
ca pac i ty
fu gac i ty
lo quac i ty
men dac i ty
il leg i ble
o rig i nate
so lic i tor
fe lic i ty
mu nic i pal
an tic i pate
par tic i pate
sim plic i ty
me dic i nal
so lic i tude
tri plic i ty
ver tic i ty
rus tic i ty
ex ag ger ate
mor dac i ty
nu gac i ty
o pac i ty
ra pac i ty
sa gac i ty
bel lig er ent
o rig i nal
ar mig er ous
ver tig i nous
re frig er ate
rec i ta tion
veg e ta tion
ag i ta tion
cog i ta tion
o le ag i nous
au then tic i ty
e las tic i ty
du o dec i mo
in ca pac i tate
ab o rig i nal
ec cen tric i ty
mu ci lag i nous
mul ti plic i ty
per spi cac i ty
per ti nac i ty
tac i tur ni ty
mag is te ri al
a troc i ty
fe roc i ty
ve loc ity
*rh*i noc e ros
rec i proc i ty
im ag i na tion
ex ag ger a tion
re frig er a tion
so lic i ta tion
fe lic i ta tion
leg er de main

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ce, ci, ti* AND *si*, ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*.

Gre′ cian
gra cious
spa cious
spe cious
spe cies
so cial
gen tian
ter tian
con science
cap tious
fac tious
fic tious
lus cious
frac tious
cau tious
con scious
as so ciate, *v.*
con so ciate, *v.*
dis so ciate
e ma ciate, *v.*
ex cru ciate
ex pa tiate
in gra tiate
ne go tiate

in sa tiate
an nun ciate
li cen tiate
sub stan tiate
nup tial
par tial
es sen tial
po ten tial
pro vin cial
pru den tial
com mer cial
im par tial
sub stan tial
con se quen tial
con fi den tial
pen i ten tial
prov i den tial
rev e ren tial
e qui noc tial

un sub stan tial
un es sen tial
in flu en tial
pes ti len tial
au da cious
ca pa cious
fa ce tious
fal la cious
a tro cious
fe ro cious
lo qua cious
pro ca cious
ra pa cious
sa ga cious
se qua cious
te na cious
vex a tious
vi va cious
vo ra cious

ve ra cious
crus ta ceous
con ten tious
in fec tious
sen ten tious
li cen tious
in cau tious
con tu ma cious
ef fi ca cious
os ten ta tious
per spi ca cious
per ti na cious
con sci en tious
pa tient
quo tient
an cient
tran sient
par tial i ty
im par tial i ty

No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ci* AND *ti* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

pre″ cious
spe cial
vi cious
vi tiate
ad di tion
am bi tious
au spi cious
of fi cious
ca pri cious
nu tri tious
de li cious

am bi tious
fac ti tious
fic ti tious
pro pi tiate
den ti tion
fru i tion
es pe cial
op ti cian
mo ni tion
mu ni tion
con tri tion

at tri tion
nu tri tion
cog ni tion
ig ni tion
con di tion
in i tiate
de fi cient
de li cious
dis cre tion
e di tion
ef fi cient

fla gi tious	vo li tion	su per fi cial
fru i tion	ab o li tion	su per sti tion
ju di cial	[illegible]	sup po si tion
lo gi cian	[illegible]	sur rep ti tious
ma gi cian	ad ven ti tious	mer e tri cious
ma li cious	am mu ni tion	av a ri cious
mi li tia	pre mo ni tion	in au spi cious
mu si cian	dis qui si tion	ben e fi cial
no vi tiate	in qui si tion	co a li tion
of fi ciate	rep e ti tion	com pe ti tion
of fi cious	in hi bi tion	com po si tion
pa tri cian	ex po si tion	def i ni tion
par ti tion	ap pa ri tion	dem o li tion
per di tion	ar ti fi cial	dep o si tion
per ni cious	ap po si tion	dis po si tion
pe ti tion	eb ul li tion	prac ti tion er
pro fi cient	er u di tion	a rith me ti cian
phy si cian	ex hi bi tion	ac a de mi cian
po si tion	im po si tion	ge om e tri cian
pro pi tious	op po si tion	in ju di cious
se di tion	prej u di cial	de fi cien cy
se di tious	pol i ti cian	ef fi cien cy
sol sti tial	prep o si tion	pro fi cien cy
suf fi cient	prop o si tion	ju di cia ry
sus pi cious	pro hi bi tion	un pro pi tious

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN *ic*, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE *al* ADDED AFTER *ic*, AS *comic, comical;* AND THE ADVERBS IN *ly* DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE *al*, AS IN *classically.* THE ACCENT IS ON THE SYLLABLE NEXT PRECEDING *ic.*

caus tic	clin ic	crit ic	eth ic
cen tric	com ic	cu bic	eth nic
clas sic	con ic	cyn ic	log ic

lyr ic	op tic	stat ic	trag ic
mag ic	*phth*is ic	sto ic	typ ic
mu sic	skep tic	styp tic	rus tic
mys tic	spher ic	top ic	graph ic

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION *al* FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED *ly*, TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.*

ab bat ic	ge ner ic	pla ton ic
a cron ic	gym nas tic	*p*neu mat ic
a gres tic	har mon ic	po lem ic
al chem ic	he bra ic	prag mat ic
as cet ic	her met ic	pro lif ic
ath let ic	hyś ter ic	pro phet ic
au then tic	i den tic	r*h*ap sod ic
bar bar ic	in trin sic	ro man tic
bo tan ic	la con ic	ru bif ic
ca thar tic	lu cif ic	sa tir ic
clas sif ic	lu crif ic	sc*h*is mat ic
cos met ic	mag net ic	scho las tic
di dac tic	mag nif ic	scor bu tic
do mes tic	ma jes tic	so phis tic
dog mat ic	me chan ic	sper mat ic
dra mat ic	mo nas tic	sta lac tic
dru id ic	mor bif ic	stig mat ic
dys pep tic	nu mer ic	sym met ric
ec cen tric	ob stet ric	syn od ic
ec lec tic	or gan ic	ter rif ic
ec stat ic	os sif ic	the ist ic
e lec tric	pa cif ic	ty ran nic
em pir ic	pa thet ic	vi vif ic
er rat ic	pe dant ic	e las tic
fa nat ic	phleg mat ic	bom bas tic
fo ren sic	phre net ic	sta tis tic

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ac a dem ic
al chem ist ic
al pha bet ic
ap o plec tic
an a log ic
an a lyt ic
an a tom ic
ap os tol ic
ar ith met ic
as tro log ic
as tro nom ic
a the ist ic
at mos pher ic
bar o met ric
be a tif ic
bi o graph ic
cab a list ic
cal vin ist ic
cas u-ist ic
cat e chet ic
cat e gor ic
chro no log ic
col or if ic
cos mo graph ic
dem o crat ic
di a bol ic
di a lec tic
dip lo mat ic
di a met ric
di u ret ic
dol o rif ic
em blem at ic
en er get ic
e nig mat ic
ep i lep tic
ep i dem ic
ep i sod ic
er e mit ic
eu cha rist ic
ex e get ic
frig or if ic
ge o log ic
ge o met ric
hem is pher ic
his tri on ic
hyp o crit ic
hy per bol ic
hy po stat ic
hy po thet ic
id i ot ic
in e las tic
jac o bin ic
lap i dif ic
math e mat ic
met a phor ic
met a phys ic
myth o log ic
ne o ter ic
or tho graph ic
pan the ist ic
par a lyt ic
par a phrast ic
par a sit ic
par en thet ic
par a bol ic
path o log ic
pe ri od ic
phil o log ic
phil o soph ic
phil an throp ic
phar i sa ic
prob lem at ic
pu ri tan ic
pyr a mid ic
pyr o tech nic
sci en tif ic
syc o phant ic
syl lo gis tic
sym pa thet ic
sys tem at ic
tal is man ic
the o log ic
the o crat ic
the o ret ic
to po graph ic
ty po graph ic
zo o graph ic
zo o log ic
un pre lat ic
ge o cen tric

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti scor bu tic
ar is to crat ic
char ac ter is tic
ec cle si as tic
en thu si as tic
en to mo log ic
ep i gram mat ic
gen e a log ic
lex i co graph ic
mon o syl lab ic
or ni tho log ic
os te o log ic
phys i o log ic
ich thy o log ic

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*

bi quad rat ic
cath o lic
ce phal ic
cha ot ic
con cen tric
e lc gi ac
ec stat ic
ep ic
ex ot ic
gal lic
goth ic
hym nic
i tal ic
me dal lic
me te or ic
me tal lic
o lym pic
par e gor ic
plas tic
pub lic
pu nic
re pub lic
tac tic
arc tic
pep tic
fus tic
cys tic

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al.*

bib li cal
ca non ic al
chi mer i cal
cler ic al
cos mi cal
cor ti cal
do min i cal
fin i cal
il log ic al
in im i cal
me thod ic al
far ci cal
med i cal
trop ic al
top ic al
drop si cal
com ic al
met ri cal
phys ic al
prac ti cal
rad i cal
ver ti cal
vor ti cal
whim si cal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al.*

op o stroph ic
bis muth ic
chol er ic
lu na tic
pleth o ric
splen e tic
su ber ic
sul phu ric
tal mud ic
the o ric
tur mer ic
e met ic

WORDS ENDING IN *an*, *en*, OR *on*, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

art′ i san
ben i son
ca par i son
com par i son
cour te san
her is son
gar ri son
cit i zen
den i zen
am a zon
jet ti son
or i son
par ti san
u ni son
ven i son

WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo nas ti cism
ne ol o gism
at ti cism
goth i cism
pa ral o gism
A mer i can ism
ep i cu rism
Jes u it ism
lib er tin ism
ma te ri al ism
mon o the ism
nat u ral ism
pa tri ot ism
pol y the ism
pros e lyt ism
phar i sa ism
Prot est ant ism
prop a gand ism
per i pa tet i cism
pro vin cial ism
an gli cism
van dal ism
gal li cism
ped a gog ism
pu ri tan ism
Pres by te ri an ism
par a sit ism
par al lel ism
sa bi an ism
hu lo the ism
fa vor it ism
so cin i an ism
pa rach ro nism
re pub lic an ism
sec ta ri an ism
scho las ti cism

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

WORDS ENDING IN *ize*, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au thor ize
bas tard ize
civ il ize
can on ize
le gal ize
mor al ize
dram a tize
em pha size
gal van ize
her bo rize
mag net ize
mod ern ize
ag o nize
pul ver ize
ster il ize

sub sid ize
tyr an nize
sys tem ize
meth od ize
jour nal ize
bru tal ize
col o nize
en er gize
e qual ize
gar ga rize
hu man ize
Ju da ize

or gan ize
pat ron ize
sat ir ize
tan tal ize
tar tar ize
vo cal ize
cau ter ize
bar bar ize
bot a nize
das tard ize
det o nize
dog ma tize

dram a tize
fer til ize
gen til ize
i dol ize
mel o dize
ox yd ize
po lar ize
re al ize
the o rize
tran quil ize
tem po rize
Ro man ize

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT ON THEIR PRIMITIVES.

al' co hol ize
al le go rize
a nath e ma tize
an i mal ize
e pis to lize
bes ti al ize
car di nal ize
e nig ma tize
char ac ter ize
cit i zen ize
e the re al ize
gel a tin ize
gen er al ize

lib er al ize
ma te ri al ize
me mo ri al ize
min er al ize
mo nop o lize
hy dro gen ize
nat u ral ize
me te or ize
ox y gen ize
par tic u lar ize
pan e gyr ize
pe cu liar ize
pop u lar ize

prod i gal ize
pros e lyt ize
pu ri tan ize
pro verb i al ize
re pub lic an ize
sanct u a rize
sec u lar ize
sen su al ize
spir it u al ize
syc o phant ize
vit ri ol ize
vol a til ize
chev er il ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS *ng* HAS TWO SOUNDS, THE OPEN, AS IN *sing, singer, long;* AND THE CLOSE, AS IN *finger, linger, longer.*

IN THIS WORK, THE OPEN SOUND OF *ng* IN ACCENTED SYLLA-

BLES, IS MARKED WITH A SINGLE ACCENT, AND THE CLOSE SOUND WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND.

among′	hang er	sing ing	strung
bang	hang man	song	string ing
bring	hang ings	sung	strong
bring ing	hung	slang	strong ly
bung	king	sling	swing
clang	ling	sling er	swing er
cling	long	slung	swing ing
cling ing	lungs	spring	swung
clung	pang	sprang	tang
dung	prong	spring er	thing
fang	rang	spring ing	thong
fling	ring	sting	tong*ue*
fling er	ring ing	sting er	twang
fling ing	ring let	sting ing	wang
flung	rung	stung	*w*ring
gang	sang	string	*w*ring er
hang	sing	string ed	*w*ring ing
hang ed	sing er	string er	*w*rong

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SOUND OF *ng* IS CLOSE, AND IS MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

an″ ger	clan gor	jan gler
an gry	con go	jan gling
an gle	dan gle	jin gle
an gler	din gle	lan guid
an gli can	fan gle	lan guish
an gli cism	fin ger	lon ger
an gli cize	fun gus	lon gest
an guish	hun ger	man gle
an gu lar	hun gry	man gler
bran gle	in gle	man go
bun gle	jan gle	min gle

mon″ ger	stron gest	e lon gate
mon grel	tan gle	e ryn go
sprin gle	tin gle	sy rin ga
stron ger	*w*ran gle	stran gu ry

No. 140.—CXL.

The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

1. Natshure, jointshure, etc., with *u* long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England nor in the Confederate States being ever pronounced with *u* long.
2. Natshur, jointshur, etc., with *u* short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of *y* to *u* short, is at present fashionable, among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

capt′ ure	nat ure	sculpt ure
cinct ure	nurt ure	stat ure
feat ure	past ure	strict ure
fut ure	punct ure	struct ure
joint ure	pict ure	sut ure
junct ure	post ure	text ure
lect ure	rapt ure	tinct ure
mixt ure	rupt ure	tort ure
moist ure	Script ure	vest ure

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does a fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 141.—CXLI.

g AND *k* BEFORE *n* ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnar	knav ish	knock er
gnarl	knav ish ly	knoll
gnash	knav ish ness	knot
gnat	knead	knot grass
gnaw	knee	knot ted
gno mon	kneel	knot ty
gnos tics	knife	knot ti ly
gnos ti cism	knight	knot ti ness
knab	knight er rant	knot less
knack	knight hood	knout
knag	knight ly	know
knag gy	knit	know a ble
knap	knit ter	know er
knap sack	knit ting	know ing
knap weed	knob	know ing ly
knur	knob bed	know*l* edge
knave	knob by	knuck le
knav er y	knock	knurl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.

No. 142.—CXLII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ch* HAVE THE SOUND OF *sh*, AND IN MOST OF THEM *i* HAS THE SOUND OF *e* LONG.

chaise	cap u chin	cav a lier
cha made	mag a zine	cor de lier
cham paign	sub ma rine	man da rin
chi cane	trans ma rine	cash ier
chev a lier	bom ba sin	ma rine
chiv al ry	brig a dier	der nier
chan de lier	can non ier	po lice
che mise	cap a pie	fas cine
chan cre	car bin ier	fron tier.

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL *a* OF THE DIGRAPH *ea*, HAS NO SOUND, AND *e* IS SHORT. THUS, *bread*, *earth*, *tread*, ARE PRONOUNCED *bred*, *erth*, *tred*. IT IS VERY DESIRABLE THAT THIS USELESS AND PERPLEXING LETTER *a* SHOULD BE REJECTED. ITS LOSS WOULD DO NO HARM, BUT MUCH GOOD.

bread	sweat	ear ly	jeal ous
dead	search	earn est	jeal ous y
head	health	re search	zeal ous
tread	wealth	clean ly	zeal ous ly
dread	stealth	heav en	zeal ot
stead	cleanse	leav en	pleas ant
thread	earl	heav y	peas ant
spread	pearl	read y	pleas ure
breast	earn	health y	meas ure
breadth	learn	wealth y	treas ure
breath	yearn	feath er	treach er y
earth	meant	leath er	en deav or
dearth	dreamt	leath ern	re hearse
threat	realm	tread le	threat en

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING *g* IS SILENT.

P. *stands for past tense;* PER. *for participle of the present tense.*

VERBS.	P.	PER.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PER.	AGENT.
sign	ed	ing	er	re sign	ed	ing	er
as sign	ed	ing	er	im pugn	ed	ing	er
con sign	ed	ing	er	op pugn	ed	ing	er
de sign	ed	ing	er	im pregn	ed	ing	
ma lign	ed	ing	er	coun ter sign	ed	ing	

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

con dign	in dign	for eign	en sign
be nign	ma lign	sov e reign	en sign cy

IN THE FOLLOWING THE SOUND OF *g* IS RESUMED.

as sig na tion	in dig ni ty	im preg na ble
des ig na tion	in dig nant	op pug nan cy
res ig na tion	dig ni ty	re pug nant
be nig nant	dig ni fy	re pug nan cy
be nig ni ty	preg nant	sig ni fy
ma lig ni ty	preg nan cy	sig ni fi ca tion
ma lig nant	im preg nate	sig nif i cant

No. 145.—CXLV.

WORDS IN WHICH *e*, *i*, AND *o*, BEFORE *n*, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH *v* ANNEXED, ARE, OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING *ed* FOR THE PAST TIME, AND *ing* FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

ba′ con	bra zen	bid den
bea con	bro ken	box en
beech en	black en	bound en
ba sin	bat ten	but ton
beat en	beck on	broad en
bit ten	bur den	cho sen
bla zon	bur then	clo ven

No. 146.—CXLVI.

THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch dog. He has a large head and pendant ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

———o———

THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

———o———

THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

———o———

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?"

said the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

———o———

FABLE II.

THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK-PAIL

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. Those eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could

not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

FABLE IV

THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has gored one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if!*" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour? "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

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WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid.
are, plural of *am*.
ac cept, to take.
ex cept, to take out.
af fect, to impress.
ef fect, what is produced.
ac cede, to agree.
ex ceed, to surpass.
a cre, a piece of land.
a cor, a scald head.
ac cess, approach.
ex cess, superfluity.
al lu sion, hint, reference.
il lu sion, deception.
e lu sion, evasion.
acts, deeds.
axe, a utensil for cutting.
as say, trial of metals.
es say, attempt, a writing.
af fu sion, a pouring on.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.
al low ed, admitted, granted.
a loud, with a great voice.
er rand, a message.
er rant, wandering.
ad di tion, something added.
e di tion, publication.
bal lad, a song.
bal let, a dance.
bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
creak, to make a noise.
creek, a cove or stream.
clothes, garments.
close, conclusion.
con sort, husband or wife.
con cert, harmony.
de scent, a falling, a slope.
dis sent, a differing.
de cease, death.
dis ease, sickness.
dost, 2d per. of *do*.
dust, fine powder.

e lic′ it, to call forth.
il lic′ it, unlawful.
earn, to deserve.
urn, a vessel.
im merge, to plunge.
e merge, to come forth.
fat, fleshy.
vat, a tub or cistern.
gest ure, motion.
jest er, one who jests.
harsh, rough.
hash, minced meat.
i dle, not employed.
i dol, an image.
im pos tor, a deceiver.
im post ure, deception.
haugh ty, had.
knot ty, full of knots.
in gen u ous, frank.
in ge ni ous, skillful.
morse, the sea-horse.
moss, of a tree.
line, extension in length.
loin, part of an animal.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loam, a soft, loose earth.
med al, an ancient coin.
med dle, to interpose.
pint, half a qaart.
point, a sharp end.
rad ish, a root.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later period.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val ley, low land.
val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.
au gust′, grand.
bow, to bend.
bow, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree, a fish.
bass, lowest part in music.
con jure, to entreat.
con′ jure, to use magic art.
dove, past tense of *dive*.
dove, a pigeon.
gal lant, brave, gay.
gal lant′, a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
in′ va lid, one not in health.
in val′ id, not firm or binding.
low er, to be dark.
low er, not so high.
live, to be or dwell.
live, having life.
mow, a pile of hay.
mow, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [red], past tense of *read*.
re′ pent, creeping.
re pent′, to feel sorrow.
rec′ ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect′ to collect again.
re form′, to amend.
re′ form, to make anew.
rec′ re ate, to refresh.
re′ cre ate, to create anew.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [sluff], a cast skin.
tar ry, like tar.
tar ry, to delay.
tears, waters of the eyes.
tears, [he] rends.
wind, air in motion.
wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

ail, to be in trouble.
ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
heir, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, an instrument.
al tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.

as cent, steepness.
as sent, agreement.
au ger, a tool.
au gur, one who foretells.
bail, surety.
bale, a pack of goods.
ball, a sphere.
bawl, to cry aloud.
base, low, vile.
bass, or base, in music.
beer, a liquor
bier, to carry dead bodies.
bin, a box
been, participle of *be*
ber ry, a little fruit
bu ry, to inter
beat, to strike
beet, a root
blew, did blow
blue, a dark color
boar, a male swine
bore, to make a hole
bow, to bend the body
bough, a branch
bell, to ring
belle, a fine lady
beau, a gay gentleman
bow, to shoot with
bread, a kind of food
bred, educated
bur row, for rabbits
bor ough, an incorporated town
by, near at hand
buy, to purchase
bye, a dwelling
bay, an in'et of water
bey, a Turkish governor
be, to exist
bee, an insect
beach, sea-shore
beech, a tree
boll, a pod of plants
bowl, an earthen vessel
bole, a kind of clay
but, a conjunction
butt, two hogsheads
brake, a weed
break, to part asunder.
Cain, a man's name
cane, a shrub or staff
call, to cry out, or name
caul, a net inclosing the bowels
can non, a large gun
can on, a law of the church
ces sion, a grant
ses sion, the sitting of a court
can vas, coarse cloth
can vass, to examine
ceil, to make a ceiling
seal, to fasten a letter
seal ing, setting a seal
ceiling, of a room
cens er, an incense pan
cen sor, a critic
course, way, direction
coarse, not fine
cote, a sheep-fold
coat, a garment
core, the heart
corps, a body of soldiers
cell, a hut
sell, to dispose of
cen tu ry, a hundred years.
cen tau ry, a plant
chol er, wrath
col lar, for the neck
cord, a small rope
chord, a line
cite, to summon
site, situation
sight, the sense of seing
chron i cal, of long continuance
chron i cle, a history
com ple ment, a full number
com pli ment, act of politeness
cous in, a relation
coz en, to cheat
cur rant, a berry
cur rent, a stream
deer, a wild animal
dear, costly
cask, a vessel for liquids
casque, a helmet
ce dar, a kind of wood
ce der, one who cedes
cede, to give up
seed, fruit, offspring
cent, the hundredth part of a dollar
sent, ordered away
scent, a smell
cel lar, the lowest room
sell er, one who sells
clime, a region
climb, to ascend

coun cil, an assembly
coun sel, advice
sym bol, a type
cym bal, a musical instrument
col or, hue
cul ler, one who selects
dam, to stop water
dam*n*, to condemn
dew, falling vapors
due, owing
die, to expire
dye, to color
doe, a female deer
do*ugh*, bread not baked
fane, a temple
feign, to dissemble
dire, horrid
dy er, one who colors
dun, to urge for money
dun, a brown color
done, performed
dram, a drink of spirits
dra*ch*m, a small weight
e lis ion, the act of cutting off
e lys ian, a place of joy
ere, before time
ear, the organ of hearing
you, second person
yew, a tree
ewe, a female sheep
fair, handsome
fare, customary duty
feat, an exploit
feet, plural of *foot*
freeze, to congeal
frieze, in a building
hie, to hasten
hi*gh*, elevated, lofty
flea, an insect
flee, to run away
flour, of rye or wheat
flow er, a blossom
forth, abroad
fourth, in number
foul, filthy
fowl, a bird
gold
gilt, he
guilt, in bars
great, large
grew, increased
groan, an expression of pain
ha.l, to call, or frozen rain
hale, healthy
hart, a beast
heart, the seat of life
hare, an animal
hair, the fur of animals
here, in this place
hear, to hearken
hew, to cut
hue, color
him, objective of *he*
hymn, a sacred song
hire, wages
hi*gh* er, more high
heel, the hinder part of the foot
heal, to cure
haul, to drag
hall, a large room
I, myself
eye, organ of sight
isle, an island
aisle, of a church
in, within
inn, a tavern
in dite, to compose
in dict, to prosecute
kill, to slay
kil*n*, for burning bricks
*k*nap, a protuberance
nap, a short sleep
*k*nave, a rogue
nave, of a wheel
*k*nead, to work dough
need, necessity
*k*neel, to bend the knee
neal, to heat
*k*new, did know
new, fresh, not old
*k*now, to understand
no, not
*k*night, a title
night, darkness
*k*not, a tie
not, no, denying
lade, to fill, to dip
laid, placed
lain, did lie
lane, a narrow street
leek, a root
leak, to run out
less on, a reading
les sen, to diminish

li ar, one who tells lies
li er, one who lies in wait
lyre, a harp
led, did lead,
lead, a heavy metal
lie, an untruth
lye, water drained through ashes
lo, behold
low, humble
lac, a gum
lack, want
lea, an inclosed field
lee, opposite the wind
leaf of a plant
lief, willingly
lone, solitary
loan, that is lent
lore, learning
low er, more low
lock, a catch to a door
loch, a lake
main, ocean, the chief
mane, of a horse
made, finished
maid, an unmarried woman
male, the he kind
mail, armor, or the bag for letters
man ner, mode of action
man or, lands of a lord
meet, to come together
meat, flesh, food
mete, measure
mien, countenance
mean, low, humble
mewl, to cry
mule, a beast
mi ner, one who works in a mine
mi nor, less, or one under age
moan, to grieve
mown, cut down
moat, a ditch
mote, a speck
more, a greater portion
mow er, one who mows
mite, an insect
might, strength
met al, gold or silver, &c.
met tle, briskness
nit, egg of an insect
knit, to join with needles
nay, no
neigh, as a horse
net, a woven snare
nett, or net, clear of charges
aught, anything
ought, bound
oar, a paddle
ore, of metal
one, a single thing
won, did win
oh, alas
owe, to be indebted
our, belonging to us
hour, sixty minutes
plum, a fruit
plumb, a lead line
pale, without color
pail, a vessel
pain, distress
pane, a square of glass
pal ate, part of the mouth
pal let, a painter's board, a bed
pleas, pleadings
please, to give pleasure
pole, a long stick
poll, the head
peel, to pare off the rind
peal sounds
pair, a couple
pare, to cut off the rind
pear, a fruit
plain, even, or level
plane, to make smooth
pray, to implore
prey, a booty, plunder
prin ci pal, chief
prin ci ple, rule of action
proph et, a foreteller
prof it, advantage
peace, quietude
piece, a part
pan el, a square in a door
pan nel, a kind of saddle
raise, to lift
raze, to demolish
rain, water falling from the cloud
reign, to rule
rap, to strike
wrap, to fold together
read, to peruse
reed, a plant
red, a color
read, did read
reek, to emit steam

*w*reak, to revenge
rest, to take ease
*w*rest, to take by force
rice, a sort of grain
rise, source, beginning
rye, a sort of grain
*w*ry, crooked
ring, to sound, a circle
*w*ring, to twist
rite, ceremony
right, just
*w*rite, to make letters with a pen
*w*right, a workman
rode, did ride
road, the highway
rear, to raise
rear, the hind part
rig ger, one who rigs vessels
rig or, severity
rout, a confused quarrel
route, rout, a way or course
rough, not smooth
ruff, a neck-cloth
rote, repetition of words
*w*rote, did write
roe, a female deer
row, a rank
roar, to sound loudly
row er, one who rows
rab bet, to join
rab bit, a quadruped
sail, the canvas of a ship
sale, the act of selling
sea, a large body of water
see, to behold
sa ver, one who saves
sa vor, taste or odor
seen, beheld
scene, part of a play
seine, a fish net
sen ior, older
seign ior, a Turkish king
seam, where the edges join
seem, to appear
... r, to cut with shears
sheer, clear, unmixed
sent, ordered away
scent, smell
shore, sea coast
shore, a prop
so, in such a manner
sow to scatter sced

sum, the whole
some, a part
sun, the fountain of light
son, a male child
stare, to gaze
stair, a step
steel, hard metal
steal, to take by theft
suc cor, help
suck er, a young twig
sleight, dexterity
slight, to despise
sole, of the foot
soul, the spirit
slay, to kill
sley, a weaver's reed
sleigh, a carriage on runners
sloe, a fruit
slow, not swift
stake, a post
steak, a slice of meat
stile, steps over a fence
style, fashion, diction
tacks, small nails
tax, a rate, tribute
throw, to cast away
three, pain of travail
tear, to rend
tare, a weed, allowance of weight
tear, water from the eyes
tier, a row
team, of cattle
teem, to produce
tide, flux of the sea
tied, fastened
their, belonging to them
there, in this place
the, the definite adjective
thee, objective case of thou
too, likewise
two, twice one
tow, to drag
toe, extremity of the foot
vail, a covering
vale, a valley
vial, a little bottle
viol, a fiddle
vein, for the blood
vane, to show which way the wind blows
vice, sin
vise, a screw

wait, to tarry
weight, heaviness
wear, to carry, as clothes
ware, merchandise
waste, to spread
waist, a part of the body
way, road, course

weigh, to find the weight
week, seven days
weak, not strong
wood, timber
would, past time of *will*
weather, state of the air
wether, a sheep

What ails the child?
Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.
The awl is a tool made use of by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England.
We breathe air.
The moon alters its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone
Cruel horsemen beat their horses.
Some people make molasses from beets.
A fine beau wears fine clothes
The rainbow is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.
Beer is an excellent drink for the table.
A bier is a handbarrow, on which dead bodies are carried.
The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.
The belles and the beaux are fond of fine shows.
Black berries and raspberries grow on briers.
The farmer when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.
Wheat is a better grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a bettor.
The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.
A father's or mother's sister is an aunt. The little ants make hillocks.
Carpenters bore holes with an auger. An augur foretells.
Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.
Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.
We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.
Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the beach.
A wild boar is a savage beast.
Miners bore holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.
The boll of plants is a seed vessel
The turner makes bowls.
The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper bolts.
Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called bolts.
The breech of a gun is its butt or club end. A ram butts with his head, and we import butts of spirits.
Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.
Well bred people do not always eat wheat bread.
A butt contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.
We judge of people's motives by their actions.
We can not buy a seat in heaven with our money.
Clothiers smooth their clothes with calenders.
Almanac makers publish new calendars every year.
Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.
The legislature of a State holds its sessions in the State capitol.
Since the cession of Florida by the Spaniards, the South has consummated secession from the old Federal Union.
We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.
Live fish are kept in the water near our fish markets, in cars.
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.
Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons.
Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.

A liar is not believed.
The lyre is a musical instrument.
Galileo made the telescope.
Virginia was a handsome maid.
The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.
A horse's mane grows on his neck.
The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
The mail is opened at the post-office.
Children should imitate the manners of polite people.
The farms of the English nobility are called manors.
A mite is an insect of little might.
Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.
Lying is a mean practice.
We mean to study grammar.
The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.
Salt will preserve meat.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
David moaned the loss of Absalom.
When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.
Forts are surrounded by a moat.
Mote is an atom.
A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
Brass is a compound metal
A lively horse is a horse of mettle.
Fishes are caught in a net.
Clear profits are called net gain.
Boats are rowed with oars.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
A bird flew over the house.
The smoke ascends in the flue.
Gums ooze through the pores of wood.
The tanner puts his hides into ooze.
We carry water in pails
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a pale fence.
Sick people look pale.
Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.
Pains are distressing.
Shoes are sold by pairs.
People pare apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his palate can not speak plainly.
The fine painter holds his pallet in his hand.
The child sleeps on a pallet.
The comma is the shortest pause in reading.
Bears seize their prey with their paws.
Good people love to live in peace.
Our largest piece of silver coin is a dollar.
The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
The Jews had a pique or ill will against the Samaritans.
On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud peal.
The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.
Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.
The carpenter planes boards with his plane.
The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.
Babylon stood upon an extended plain.
Polite people please their companions.
The courts of common pleas are held in court-houses.
The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.
One dollar is one hundred cents.
The worst gambler won the money.
Plums grow on trees.
The cat preys upon mice.
We should pray for our enemies.
The student pores over his books.
The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.
We sweat through the pores.
The Hudson is the principal river of New York.
A man of good priuciples merits our esteem.
There is no profit in profane swearing.

The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than hatten doors.
The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his rain on the just and unjust.
Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.
Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.
The barber shaves with a razor.
Farmers are raisers of grain.
The Laplander wraps himself in furs in winter.
When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps.
We should read the Bible with seriousness.
We should often think upon what we have read.
A hyacinth is a large red flower.
Nero wreaked his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia
We rest on beds.
The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
Rice grows in warm climates.
The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
Ladies are fond of gold rings.
The bell rings for church.
Washerwomen wring clothes.
Riggers rig vessels.
Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.
Baptism is a rite of the Christian church.
It is not right to pilfer.
Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.
Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David rode upon a mule.
Watt Tyler made a great rout in England.
The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.
Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.
Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.
Paste is made of rye flour.
Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.
A roe deer has no horns.
Corn is planted in rows.
Oarsmen row boats.
The joiner rabbets boards.
Rabbits are lively animals.
The river Dannbe runs into the Black sea.
Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.
Seals are caught in the southern seas.
We seal letters with wafers and sealing-wax.
Masons ceil with lime-mortar.
A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.
We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.
A thunder-storm is a sublime scene.
Fishermen catch shad in seines.
The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.
John Smith, senior, is father to John Smith, junior.
The Grand Seignior of Turkey is an absolute monarch.
The sun seems to rise and set.
Neat sewers make handsome seams.
Sheep-shearers shear the sheep.
When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded, he sheers off.
Waves dash against the shore.
When ship-builders build vessels they shore them up with props.
The writer signs his name.
Heavy clouds are signs of rain.
Mankind slay each other in cruel wars.
A sleigh runs on snow and ice.
Children should never slight their parents.
Indians live in very slight buildings.
Some have a good sleight at work.
A sloe is a black wild plum.
The sloth is slow in moving.
The lark soars into the sky.
A boil is a sore swelling.
A sower sows his seeds.

We all have some knowledge.
The sum of four and five is nine.
The sole of a shoe is the bottom.
The sun is the sole cause of day.
Our souls are immortal.
Tents are fastened with stakes.
Beef-steaks are good food.
"A wise son makes a glad father."
Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.
The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.
The owl stares at the moon.
Let not children stare at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.
Saul threw his javelin at David.
The Israelites went through the sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
Grocers subtract the tare from the gross weight.
Never tear your clothes.
The plumb-line hangs straight toward the centre of the earth.
The straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.
People pay a heavy tax.
Lions have long bushy tails.
The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
Ladies wear sashes round the waist.
Foolish children waste the time in idleness.
Time waits for no one
Butter is sold by weight.
Earthen ware is baked in furnaces.
A Turk wears a turban instead of a hat.
Sickness makes the body weak.
Seven days constitute one week.
We weigh gold and silver by Troy weight.
The way of a good man is plain.
The weather is colder in America than in the same latitude in Europe.
Wether sheep makes the best mutton.
Men have a great toe on each foot.
Horses tow the canal boats.
Tow is hatcheled from flax.
Good scholars love their books.
There are no tides in the Baltic sea.
Women wear vails.
The valley of the Mississippi is the largest vale in the Confederate States.
The vane shows which way the wind blows.
Arteries convey the blood from the heart and veins.
A vial of laudanum.
A base-viol is a large fiddle, and a violin is a small one.
We shed tears of sorrow when we lose our friends.
Ships often carry two tiers of guns.
A team of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
Farmers rejoice when their farms teem with fruits.
The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.
A black ribbon tied on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	en′ ny	girl	gerl	should	shood
many	men ny	firm	ferm	debt	det
disme	deem	ghost	gost	phlegm	flem
ba teau	ba to	corps	core	croup	croop
beau	bo	ache	ake	tomb	toom
beaux	boze	half	haf	womb	woom
bu reau	bu ro	calf	caf	wolf	woolf
been	bin	calve	cav	yacht	yot
bu ry	ber ry	one	wun	dough	do
bu ri al	ber e al	once	wunce	neigh	na
bus y	biz zy	done	dun	sleigh	sla
isle	ile	gone	gaun	weigh	wa
is land	i land	folks	fokes	gauge	gage
does	duz	ra tio	ra sho	bough	bou
says	sez	va lise	va lece	slough	slou
said	sed	o cean	o shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lu	could	cood	is sue	ish shu
a dieu	a du	would	wood	tis sue	tish shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	biz ness	flam beau	flam bo
bus i ly	biz i ly	right eous	ri chus
co lo nel	cur nel	car touch	car tooch
haut boy	ho boy	in veigh	in vay
masque	mask	sur tout	sur toot
sou, sous	soo	ron deau	ron do
guit ar	git ar	wo men	wim en
pur lieu	pur lu	bis cuit	bis kit
sa gar	shoog ar	cir cuit	sir kit
vis count	vi count	sal mon	sam on
ap ro pos	ap ro po	isth mus	ist mus

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	na bor	mort gage	mor gaje
piq uant	pik ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan cy	pik an cy	se ragl io	se ral yo
ptis an	tiz an	asth ma	ast ma
phthis ic	tiz ic	beau ty	bu ty
sol dier	sol jer	beau te ous	bu te ous
vict uals	vit tls	bdel lium	del yum
ca tarrh	ca tar	ca noe	ca noo
pty a lism	ti a lism	dia mond	di mond
bru nette	bru net	plaid	plad
ga zette	ga zet	schism	sizm
in debt ed	in det ed	feoff ment	fef ment
lieu ten ant	lu ten ant	hal cy on	hal se on
qua drille	ka dril	mis tle toe	miz zl to
pneu mat ic	nu mat ik	psal mo dy	sal mo dy

IN THE FOLLOWING, *l* IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
calk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF *f*

chough	rough	cough	[cauf]
clough	slough	trough	[trauf]
hough	e nough	laugh	[laf]

h AFTER *r* IS SILENT.

rheum	rhu barb
rheu mat ic	rhet o ric
rheu ma tism	rhap so dy
rhyme	rhi noc e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE *n*.

deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	poign ant

l BEFORE *m* IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

calm	balm y	psalm
calm ly	em balm	qualm
calm ness	alms	qualm ish
be calm	alms house	psalm ist
balm	alms giv ing	holm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; *cheon*, AS *chun*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blud' geon	sur geon	pro di gious
dud geon	sur geon cy	pu cheon
gud geon	dun geon	run cheon
bur geon	pig eon	scutch eon
stur geon	wid geon	es cut cheon
le gion	lun cheon	cur mud geon
re gion	con ta gious	gor geous
con ta gion	e gre gious	sac ri le gious
re li gion	re li gious	ir re li gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND *gh* ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	*w*rought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plague	vogue	pique
vague	tongue	har angue
league	mosque	ap o logue
coague	ob lique	cat a logue
brogue	o paque	di a logue
rogue	u nique	ec logue

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.		NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	I	first
2	II	two	II	second
3	III	three	III	third
4	IV	four	IIII	fourth
5	V	five	IIIII	fifth
6	VI	six	IIIIII	sixth
7	VII	seven	IIIIIII	seventh
8	VIII	eight	IIIIIIII	eighth
9	IX	nine	IIIIIIIII	ninth
10	X	ten	IIIIIIIIII	tenth
11	XI	eleven		eleventh
12	XII	twelve		twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen		thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen		fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen		fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen		sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen		seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen		eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen		nineteenth
20	XX	twenty		twentieth
30	XXX	thirty		thirtieth
40	XL	forty		fortieth
50	L	fifty		fiftieth
60	LX	sixty		sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy		seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty		eightieth
90	XC	ninety		ninetieth
100	C	one hundred		one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred		two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred		three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred		four hundredth
500	D	five hundred		five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred		six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred		seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred		eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred		nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.		one thousandth
1860	MDCCCLX	one thousand eight hundred and sixty		

¼ one fourth.	½ one half	¾ three fourths.
⅛ one eighth.	⅜ three eighths.	⅝ five eighths.
⅓ one third.	⅔ two thirds.	⅞ seven eighths.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. in English, or the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow, that slides down a mountain's side.
Auto da fe, S. act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
Beau mond, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a lively phrase.
Cap-a-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. a dexterous enterprise.
Dernier resort, F. the last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
Ennui, F. lassitude.
E pluribus unum, L. one of many, union, confederation; *the motto of the United States.*
Ex, L. out, as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New York.*
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or commission of a crime.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chambre, F. a chamber-maid.
Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; *a writ for delivering a person from prison.*
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, L. in the fact.
Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spout.
Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in small compass.
Nem. con., *or* nem. dis., L. unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether willing or not.
Non compos mentis, L. not of sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
Pater patriæ, the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent., L. by the hundred.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.
Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.

Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sanctum, sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. free and easy.
Secumdum artem, L. according to art.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done.
Soi distant, F. self-styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
Ala. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bbl. Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cor. Corinthians.
Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America.
C. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Clerk. Clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
E. G. for example.
Eng. England, English.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esa. Esaias.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq., Esquire.
Etc. and so forth, et cetera.
Ex. Exodus, Example.
Exr. Executor,
Feb. February.
Fr. France, French, Frances.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George, Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
G. R. George the King [of England.]
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic King [of France and Spain.]
Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. In the same place.
i. e. that is [id est.]
id. the same.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant.
Is. Isaiah.
Jan. January.
Ja. James
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
Jun. Junior.
K. King
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
L. C. Lower Canada.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
Lou. Louisiana.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis, Meridian.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.
Mat. Matthew.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.

Mr. Master, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. North.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. S. New Style.
N. W. T. North Western Territory.
N. Y. New York.
Obj. Objection.
Ob. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. S. Old Style.
Parl. Parliament.
Pa Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per. by; as, per yard, by the yard.
Per Cent. By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip. Philipians.
Philom. A lover of learning
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon.
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.
q. d. as if he should say.
q. l. as much as you please.
q. s. a sufficient quantity.
Regr. Register.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. South, Shilling.
S. C. South Carolina.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, Sen[illegible]
Sept. September.
Servt. Servant.
S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ss. to wit, namely.
Surg. Surgeon.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. the last, or the last month.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. Vide, See.
Va. Virginia.
viz. namely.
Vt. Vermont.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ship.
Yd. Yard.
&. And.
&c. And so forth.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing one. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what do you see?*

An exclamation point (!) denotes, wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis ( ) includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

An accent (') shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, *give me book.*

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd, tho't.

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, ‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with a preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

Every name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always capitals.